

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية عربية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Ex-M.P. jailed in Egyptian scandal

CAIRO (A.P.) — A former member of parliament and two of his family Sunday received prison terms ranging from 15 to 20 years for smuggling hashish worth \$15 million in what was billed as the largest narcotic scandal in recent years. Mahmoud Suleiman Osman, his brother and their father were tried in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria by a state security court. The former member of the parliament who was also fined the equivalent of \$3,000 for possessing unlicensed arms, was arrested three months ago after he was stripped of his parliament immunity. Parliament sources said they do not recall a similar scandal involving a member of parliament in recent memory. Police sources said the smuggled narcotics—two and one half tons—was among the highest amount confiscated recently.

Ban to be lifted off six Polish dailies

VIENNA (R) — Six Polish daily newspapers shut during martial law are to be allowed to resume publication, Warsaw Radio said Sunday. The radio, monitored in Vienna, added that regional television and its own fourth programme which have been suspended would be back on the air. The report said the dailies included the Catholic newspaper *Slowno Powszechnie*. Seven weeklies and eight other periodicals are also to start publishing again. It did not say when. The television centres at Katowice and Szczecin and radio stations at Katowice, Lublin and Olsztyn were being reactivated, Warsaw Radio fourth programme will return on Monday evening. Its broadcasts are normally cultural.

Volume 7, Number 1887

AMMAN, MONDAY FEBRUARY 15, 1982 — RABIA THANI 21, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Fairbanks expected in Cairo Feb. 21

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali said Sunday that Richard Fairbanks, the special U.S. Middle East envoy, was due to arrive in Cairo on Feb. 21 for new talks about Palestinian autonomy. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir is also due in the Egyptian capital on that day, according to Israel's ambassador, Moshe Sasson. Mr. Fairbanks was appointed negotiator to the autonomy talks after American Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited Israel and Egypt last month in an attempt to revive the stalled sessions. The United States has not had a full-time negotiator on the autonomy issue since Sol Linowitz grappled with the problem during the Carter administration.

GCC military mission arrives for Bahrain talks

MANAMA (A.P.) — A five-nation Gulf military mission arrived Sunday in Bahrain to discuss future strategies for defending the Arabian Gulf. The mission, which will "consult on issues of security and stability in the Gulf area," comprises senior officers from Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and Qatar, Bahrain Radio said. The five countries are members with Bahrain in the 10-month-old Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), an economic coordination and collective defence framework. Bahrain was target of an allegedly Iranian-backed "Islamic revolution" coup bid last December, in the wake of which Bahrain concluded an internal security pact with Saudi Arabia.

Second Soviet Pentecostalist ends hunger strike

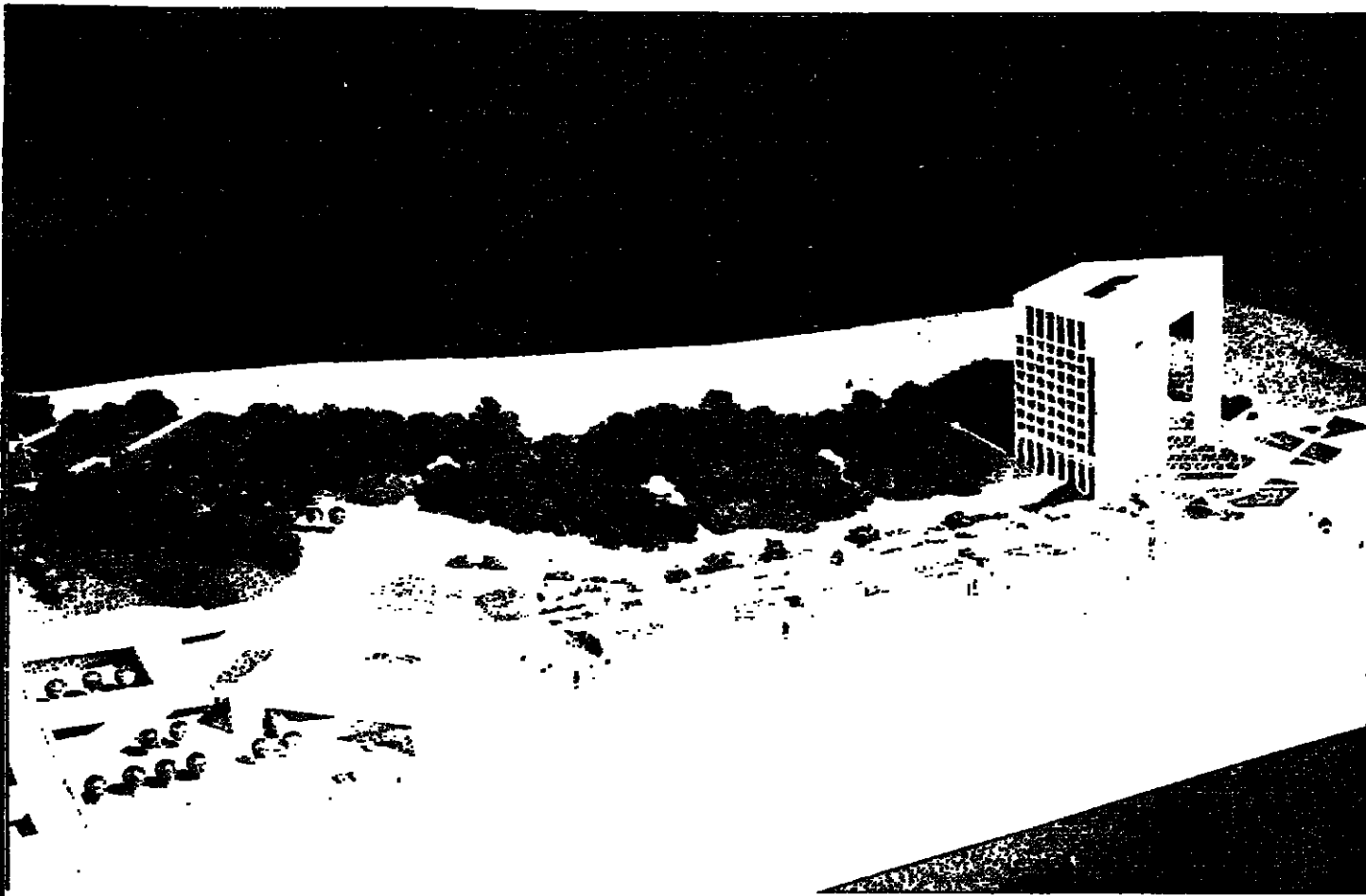
MOSCOW (R) — A second Soviet woman Pentecostalist on hunger strike since December in the U.S. embassy here said Sunday she had ended her fast. Augustina Vashchenko, 52, said her decision followed the safe return of her daughter Lydia to the family's home town of Chernogorsk in Siberia. Lydia Vashchenko, 31, gave up her hunger strike after being taken to hospital at the end of January. She flew back to Chernogorsk last Friday, leaving her mother and five other Siberian Pentecostals in the embassy.

Eritreans claim 200 Ethiopians killed in clashes

KHARTOUM (R) — Eritrean guerrillas fighting for independence from Ethiopia said Sunday they had killed more than 200 Ethiopian soldiers and wounded over 100 in the past five days. A spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said that in the biggest of four recent clashes 113 Ethiopian soldiers were killed and 26 captured last Thursday when government forces moved to attack guerrilla units. The guerrillas captured 101 medium and light weapons, along with thousands of rounds of ammunition, the spokesman said.

OPEC emergency meeting revived

MANAMA (A.P.) — The current president of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) revived Sunday the eventuality of convening an emergency OPEC ministerial meeting to study Iran's undercutting of the group's benchmark prices, the United Arab Emirates news agency reported. But the OPEC president, Mana Said Oteiba of the UAE, denied in a statement distributed by the official news agency WAM that he has called for a meeting of OPEC ministers and representatives of oil majors to "examine current conditions in the oil markets." Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani last week said he believed it was unlikely an emergency OPEC conference would be called "at the present time."



Wadi Saqra complex named after Jordan's founder

AMMAN (Petra) — The Wadi Saqra commercial and recreational complex will be named after the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, according to a Royal Decree announced Sunday. The name of Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein was given to the project to mark the centenary of the late king's birthday, who was born in February 1882. The project entails the construction of an integrated shopping, recreational, cultural and sports centre, as well as a public park and parking areas.

The project will be constructed on an 80-dunum tract located on the right side of the Wadi Saqra road towards Al Hussein Youth City. The 40,000-square-metre complex is also expected to contain a cinema, a bowling alley, restaurants and other public utilities. Tenders for the project are expected to be invited towards the end of this summer. The JD 9 million project is expected to take 30 months to be completed.

Israel warns against U.S. arms to Jordan

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israel said Sunday it would not remain idle in the face of what it sees as a threat to its superiority in the Middle East balance of power.

The Zionist state "cannot and will not sit in silence to see the Middle East military balance changed," a government spokesman said after a cabinet meeting.

Relations with Washington were discussed in detail by the cabinet after U.S. officials travelling with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in the Middle East this week said the Administration would seriously consider supplying Jordan with F-16 fighter aircraft and Hawk surface-to-air missiles.

But Mr. Weinberger said at the

end of his visit to Amman Saturday that talk of arms sales to Jordan was purely hypothetical since Jordan had not yet made a formal request for new weapons. The Israeli spokesman said Sunday if such a deal goes through "it would bring a new and most dangerous element into the Middle East. It would mean that one of our worst enemies is going to

arm itself with weapons which can fire on all of our cities."

The spokesman said that Israel will seek clarification on the situation through its new ambassador to Washington, Moshe Arens, who will discuss the sale with Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Mr. Arens is due to present his credentials in Washington Tuesday.

Government sources were also irked by Mr. Weinberger's decision not to visit Israel on his recently concluded swing through the Middle East.

The Israeli cabinet debate was held after calls from many political parties for a thorough review of Israeli-U.S. relations amid growing concern about a possible fundamental change in Washington's policy towards the Middle East (See analysis on this page).

The spokesman said no operative decisions were taken at the meeting. Prime Minister Menachem Begin was absent, still convalescing at home after fracturing his thigh two months ago, but will speak to the Knesset (parliament) Monday.

Several members of the opposition and coalition have asked for a debate on the possibility of U.S. arms sales to Jordan.

Eliyahu Ben-Elissar, chairman of the influential Knesset foreign affairs and security committee, said the U.S. had gone back on promises made to Israel.

He said on Israel radio that Jordan was invited by the U.S. Israel and Egypt to take part in the Camp David peace process but refused. "Now the U.S. is apparently going to reward those who reject peace. We can draw a political conclusion when we see what happens to those who place obstacles on the road to peace," he added.

Newspaper editorials were unanimous in condemning both the possible arms deal and reports that Weinberger aides said that the United States would not be hostile to Israel.

The independent Maariv warned that "if Washington expects Israel to consider America's interests in the region, when deciding on steps for its own security, and to desert from surprise actions, the way to obtain this aim is not the way of Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger."

The mass-circulation Yedioth Aharonoth dismissed reports that the Reagan administration was unhappy with Mr. Weinberger's Mideast trip. "That is a story for kindergarten children. Weinberger would not have done what he did without Reagan's blessing," Yedioth said in its editorial.

Reflecting Israel's confusion after Mr. Weinberger's nine-day swing through Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan, the English-language Jerusalem Post asked: "Who speaks for Washington?"

Golan Druze stage indefinite strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Druze inhabitants of the occupied Golan Heights began an indefinite general strike Sunday over the detention of four community leaders accused of incitement against Israel.

Israel occupied the plateau from Syria in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and annexed it last December. Tension has risen since among its 13,000 Druze inhabitants, members of a sect which broke away from Islam in the 11th century.

The first day of the strike, called following the surprise arrest of the four community leaders last Friday night, was almost total. All shops and businesses were shuttered and school children stayed at home. Hundreds of residents held a quiet protest under a heavy snowfall in the town square of Majdel Shams, the main village in the area, while Israeli police patrolled to prevent incidents.

The four were detained on the basis of an administrative order signed by Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon under which they can be held for up to three months without trial. The detention can be extended after the three-month period.

The detained men are Suleiman Kanj, his son Kanj Kanj, Kamal Kanj and Mahmoud Safadi. Kamal Kanj is a former member of the Syrian parliament.

The four were detained after gatherings in Druze villages on the heights where it was decided to boycott Israeli medical and social services, and to refuse to pay Israeli taxes or sell land to Jews.

Druze religious leaders, who wield much influence in the community, ordered the general strike to continue until Israel released the detained men and rescinded the annexation law.

The religious leaders had earlier threatened to excommunicate anyone who accepted Israeli citizenship.

After last week's village gatherings, Druze leaders sent a memorandum to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in which they said they were Syrian Arabs, and their villages and lands were part of Syrian soil.

"We do not intend to act against the state's security but we will resist if you force us to be Israeli citizens," the memorandum said.

Israeli banks on the Golan Heights, which employ Israelis, remained open Sunday and managers said the Druze had been buying large quantities of American dollars to get rid of their Israeli currency. The manager of one Israeli bank in Majdel Shams said he had exchanged more than \$1 million in the past week.

Toughness towards Israel, gestures towards Arab moderates Weinberger lays out new M.E. policy

By Jeffrey Atevil

AMMAN (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has laid out a Middle East policy combining toughness towards Israel and gestures towards moderate Arab governments during a tour of the region.

Mr. Weinberger's visit to Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan was ostensibly devoted to arms sales and other military matters. But he took the opportunity to stress his belief that the United States needed to build strong friendships in the Middle East with countries other than Israel.

He also has taken a tough public line against cosmetic arms control agreements with the Soviet Union and called for a drastic reduction in exports of western credits and technology to communist countries.

Both of these developments seem certain to increase tensions between Mr. Weinberger and Secretary of State Alexander Haig who generally adopts a more moderate public stance.

Defence secretaries do not normally go around making U.S. foreign policy. Mr. Haig, whose relations with Mr. Weinberger are already abrasive, considers himself the fount of such policy.

The comments by Mr. Weinberger, who ended his

tour Saturday, have already drawn angry reactions from Israel and its supporters in the U.S. Congress.

In Saudi Arabia, where he announced formation of a joint military committee, Mr. Weinberger said he had told Saudi officials of "the vital necessity of having the United States have warm friendly relationships with several countries in the Middle East and not confine our friendship to one country."

News analysis

If that wasn't clear enough for the Israelis, a senior official aboard Mr. Weinberger's plane, who asked not to be identified, said Washington needed "many friends" in the Middle East, including Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan as well as Israel.

"We simply have to balance our interests throughout the Middle East," he added.

The official said a recent U.S. vote against Israel in the United Nations and the suspension of a security cooperation accord in retaliation for Israeli annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights "indicate a change of policy... that should be clear."

The official implied that Israel might be restrained from acting against its Arab neighbours if it knew the

United States had close relations with some of them.

He told reporters that the Administration was willing to ask the U.S. Congress to lift a ban on selling mobile air defence missiles to Jordan and would give serious consideration to a request for advanced F-16 jet fighters if Jordan wants these weapons.

The Administration's proposal to sell sophisticated radar planes to Saudi Arabia last year could have seriously harmed relations with Riyadh if a few votes in Congress had gone against. Now ties with Jordan may be subjected to the same risk if Congress refuses to sell it mobile missiles and F-16s.

It is far from clear how far the moderate Arab states are willing to go along with Washington. The agreement with Saudi Arabia required tough bargaining and Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan said nothing to reporters to indicate his support for the joint military committee.

Instead, he stressed that U.S.-Saudi cooperation was based not on "military endeavours" but on economic and technological exchanges.

U.S. officials conceded privately what the Saudis have been saying openly: Riyadh considers that Israel, not the Soviet Union or its Middle East allies, is the key threat.

Several Saudi military men told American reporters they believed the United States was more likely than the Soviet Union to try to seize Gulf oil fields some day.

Reports conflict on Hama situation

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syrian officials said a road bypassing the city of Hama to link Damascus with northern Syria was reopened Sunday after being

closed last week during an operation against Muslim fundamentalists in Hama.

But the officials said the road into Hama itself remained closed because of what they said was continued mopping-up of fugitives from the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood.

They denied that there was any contradiction between this and a reported statement Saturday by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam that the drive against the Brotherhood in Hama had ended.

The official Syrian News Agency (SANA) quoted Mr. Khaddam as saying after an Arab League council meeting in Tunis that Syrian authorities had been engaged in a search for hideouts and weapons which was "now over."

The Syrian government has denied reports by U.S. sources of major battles and heavy casualties in Hama, a Muslim Brotherhood stronghold 190 kilometres north of Damascus.

But Agence France Presse (AFP), quoting an informed source on the Syrian-Turkish border, reported that fighting in Hama resumed Sunday between Syrian government forces and the opposition.

Division 47 of the Syrian Army has defected to join the opposition. AFP quoted the source as saying.

AFP said opposition forces regained control of large sections of the Aleppo-Hama road, and captured a bridge destroyed on Thursday during a fierce battle.

AFP said that the Syrian authorities decided to send new reinforcements to the area.

The government-controlled Syrian media have reported scores of arrests and the seizure of large quantities of weapons, photographs of which have been published in Damascus newspapers.

The media announced two days ago that authorities had decided to reopen the highway between Homs and Aleppo, as there was "no longer any need for cutting off the routes surrounding Hama" to prevent the flight of "criminals."

Syrian officials said the reopened road bypassed Hama on the western side and out of sight of the city. They said this would save travellers having to make a wide detour through the town of Salamiyah to the east of Hama.

The officials could give no indication of when the road into Hama would be reopened.

The Damascus government has portrayed the situation in Hama as a security drive aimed at rooting out the hideouts of the Muslim Brotherhood, blamed by the authorities for a series of murders and bomb attacks in Syria, especially over the past three years.

Officials conceded however that there had been exchanges of fire between the rebels and security forces and that Brotherhood members had fired at government buildings. They could give no details of the calibre of weapons involved or of any casualties.

SANA has said the weapons

seized included mortars and grenade launchers, as well as automatic rifles, pistols and ammunition.

An official Syrian newspaper charged Sunday that the Muslim Brotherhood in Hama was under orders from the United States and Israel.

The government newspaper Tishrin said in an editorial: "The recent movement in Hama was in response to the will of the enemies and in accordance with the orders received from Israel and Washington."

"It was therefore the duty of the (Syrian) revolution to prevent the incitement of these problems and clean Hama of the quantities of arms and ammunition which they received from the enemies in order to provoke these problems," the newspaper added.

Zia says it is too early for elections

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq said Sunday that his military government remained committed to holding elections in Pakistan but that the climate was not yet suitable for a vote. He told newsmen that his cabinet had decided last Wednesday to continue a 28-month-old ban on politics so that politicians "should not create uncertainty." President Zia, who came to power four and half years ago in a bloodless coup, said: "We will hold the elections and have no intention of not doing so."

Mzali, Qasem review Jordanian-Tunisian ties

TUNIS (Petra) — Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem reviewed on Sunday the current Arab situation and the outcome of an Arab League Council emergency session on Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, which ended here Saturday.

Views were identical on the need to consolidate joint Arab to confront the dangers facing the

Arab Nation. Mr. Mzali and Mr. Qasem also reviewed means to develop economic, cultural and information relations between Jordan and Tunisia.

During the meeting, Mr. Qasem conveyed the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

The meeting was attended by Jordan's ambassador in Tunis, Mr. Nabih Al Nimr.

Kuwaiti, Red Cross discuss Gulf POWs

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Kuwait said Sunday neither Iraq nor Iran has so far officially approached it for acting as a mediator in the exchange of family visits to the estimated 10,000 prisoners of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

But Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein said a representative of the International Committee of Red Cross has been discussing the issue with Kuwaiti officials for the past few days. "The subject has not crystallised so far even for the Red Cross," Mr. Hussein said after a cabinet meeting.

A high-ranking Red Cross official has met with Kuwaiti officials, who expressed readiness to facilitate passage of Iranian and Iraqi families through Kuwait territory to visit captives of war held in the two countries.

"The question requires preparation and organisation, especially as such exchange of visits takes place for the first time in history," Mr. Hussein said.

Turkey bans foreign contacts

ISTANBUL (A.P.) — Turkey's military rulers Sunday banned civilian organisations from having foreign contacts without prior permission in an apparent attempt to quell criticism of the government here.

Labour unions and professional groups are required under the ruling to get written approval before they invite "foreign representatives and delegations" to Turkey for any reason.

An announcement by the Istanbul martial law command said that despite a total ban on political debate in Turkey, imposed imm-

mediately after the military takeover in September 1980, "some organisations... persisted in indulging in political activity... and created insidious opposition" to the present military regime.

The announcement also imposed a news blackout on "radio broadcasts and news media abroad that continued to pour venom of slander, lies and hatred into Turkey." Turkish newspapers have adopted an editorial policy that refrains from publishing critical remarks about the way the generals handle Turkey's domestic and foreign policies.

NATIONAL

Raising some important points about art

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The exhibition of the paintings, prints, ceramics and sculptures of "Jordanian Youth," which opened Saturday at the Palace of Culture here, raises two important points about the nature of these exhibitions.

First, the title is misleading. Among the works of young graduates and students of fine art — works you would expect to see under the heading of "youth" — were the works of the more established artists and art teachers of Jordan. The experience and greater technical ability, readily observed in the works of the latter group, in many cases, attracted the exhibit-goer to them, and the more raw studies by the younger artists — unless exceptional — were quickly passed by. This not only led to often unfair comparisons, but also meant less time was spent analysing the art of the students, and hints of future promise were thus overlooked. The unfortunate fact about much of the work of the younger artists and students was that it was overlooked and quickly by-passed, because it was generally not of a good standard.

This brings us to the second issue the exhibition raises and one which has been reiterated and emphasised repeatedly in many quarters. The selection committees of these exhibitions must

learn to draw the distinction between encouraging the artists — which of course is necessary and essential — and simply hanging the work of every artist who has submitted his work. The latter — however good the intention — does not help the artists in any way. Unless higher standards are set, young artists will continue to think that most of what they can produce will be of exhibition quality and thus, with no challenge, they will become

self-satisfied and will neither improve nor realise their limitations.

In essence therefore, an exhibition of the art works of Jordanian youth is a very good idea. For, providing a certain age and experience limit is imposed and higher selection standards are set, it will give exposure and encouragement to those whose work deserves it and will indicate to the public the artists to look out for

and to expect good work from in the future.

One of these young artists, whose work at the exhibition was outstanding, must be Khaled Ghreiss, who has just returned from Spain after successfully completing a master's degree in fine art. Mr. Ghreiss has already established his own style of abstract composition, characterised by soft subtle colours, gentle grids and marks, motifs and symbols, sometimes familiar as Arabic calligraphy, but often not reminding one, however, of some strange unfathomable hieroglyphics of a remote and ancient civilisation.

The five pieces of the artist's work exhibited are dominated by a large grey abstract, the apparent simplicity of which is belied not only by the hints of harmonising tones of yellows, blues and darker greys, but by the random lines which form an underlying texture. Black Arabic numerals and lone letters add further interest while leading the eye — and mind — further into the painting.

Another young artist whose work has stood out repeatedly in group exhibitions over the last two years is Yousef Badawi. This type of exhibition is ideal for artists like Mr. Badawi, who do not have sufficient work of the right quality for a solo exhibition yet have four or five very good pieces. The display of such pieces in a group situation allows them to shine in comparison and thus establishes for them the beginnings of a good reputation.

The main attraction of Mr. Badawi's abstract work is the free and dynamic flow of colour across the canvas, which is highlighted and punctuated by thick splatters of green, yellow and orange. This ability with colour is further emphasised in his figurative work where the horse pulling the plough across the rich brown earth is given animation by the use of sub-

tle but bright red and yellow shadows.

A small but very interesting print by Ahmad Omar also singles this artist out as one to watch. In it, he has caught a strange theatrical atmosphere. Watching and encircling the seven muscular figures, sketching at their easels under an eerie figure-shaped light, is a barely-seen audience, whose presence is strongly felt. Although Mr. Omar's oil work does not carry the same potential, further work along the lines of the print should bring some worthwhile results.

More good work comes from Adnan Yahya, whose graphically intricate powerful black and white political drawings make one gaze almost against one's will at the horrors they depict with morbid curiosity. It is because of this that the art succeeds.

The best work from the older, more established, artists comes from Ibrahim Abu Rubb Al Najjar, who has produced two excellent charcoal drawings in his characteristic writhing abstract form, along with his larger oil paintings.

Mohammad Issa's latest departure is into sculpture and he has successfully translated his organic surrealist images from his oils into the three dimensions of solid wood. The smoothly polished, sleekly finished curving, and elegantly elongated forms, in some cases, give real aesthetic pleasure.



Mohammad Issa



Adnan Yahya

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS

RESTAURANT CHINA
The First & Best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan
First Circle, Jabal Amman
Near Ayyah Girls School
Open Daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968
Take Home Service Available

LA TERRASSE
Restaurant
The first one under
German supervision
• Finest cuisine
• Rustical atmosphere
Open daily: 12:30 - 4:00 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight
For Res. Tel. 62831, Shmeisani

Amman most beautiful
discotheque
my place
DISCO
For Res. 25191
PHILADELPHIA HOTEL
Operated by:
TOMARO LTD

**HOTEL JERUSALEM
MELIA**
Fridays & Sundays
Buffet Luncheon
at
AlHarmouk Restaurant
FOR RESERVATION TEL 18214
JORDAN JORDAN

**RESTAURANT
TAIWAN
TOURISMO**
Opposite Akhbar Maternity Hospital
3rd Circle, J. Amman Tel. 41093
Try our special "Fleming Pot"
fondue during your next visit.
Take-away orders welcome.
Welcome and thank you.

Shepherd's Pub
Enjoy a cold glass of draught
beer and a game of darts in
a truly English Pub atmosphere
at the Shepherd Hotel Pub.
Open 12 noon to 1 a.m.
Snacks & steaks served.

**JAPANESE
FOOD
WILL BE SERVED
SOON AT?**

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant
FULLY
AIR CONDITIONED
Wadi Saqra Road
East of New Traffic Bridge
Across From Holiday Inn
Tel. 61922
AMMAN

**AL FARDOLIS
RESTAURANT**
Under New Management
Tel. 61922

HOTELS

Amman most experienced hotel
HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL
**Buffet Lunch at
CROWN
ROTISSERIE**
Sundays & Fridays
For Reservation 41361.5

**Holiday Inn
THE RANGE**
Try our thick juicy
succulent Beef Steaks
Free Salads
For Res.
63100

BE OUR GUEST
THIS EVENING AND LET
CHROMATIC SHOW BAND
AL ALALI
Night Club
INTERVIEW YOU OVER DINNER
For Res. 60000/15

CARMEL RESTAURANT
Open for Lunch and Dinner
Tel. 60006

TRANSPORTATION

CLEARANCE
SHIPPING - TRAVEL & TOURISM
AIR FREIGHT - PACKING
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Travel & Tourism
General Sales Agents for
SAS Scandinavian Airlines
Thai Airways
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634
P.O. Box 7806, Amman

To advertise in this
section
phone 6744-2-3

SATELLITE
RENT-A-CAR
fleet & individual rental
representatives
for
AGRAAL / NEAR HOUSING BANK / TEL. 25767

ORIENTAL TRANSPORT
FOR YOUR AIRFREIGHT,
SEAFREIGHT, OVERLAND
TRANSPORT PACKING &
HOUSEHOLD REMOVAL
CONTACT US FOR A
QUOTATION!
TEL. AMMAN 64128-9-30
AQABA 2135
TLX. 21547 P.O. BOX 926499

**NATIONAL
RENT-A-CAR**
1981 MODELS AVAILABLE
TEL 39197-8

AQABA

**Holiday Inn
Fish Restaurant
THE BLUE LAGOON**
Fresh Aquatic Fish & delicate Home D'Oeuvre
served in an authentic setting.
Nightly from 7 pm until Midnight

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant
FULLY
AIR CONDITIONED
AQABA
Amman road
beside
Samir Amis Restaurant
Tel. 4633

**CHINA
RESTAURANT**
The first and best
Chinese restaurant in
Aqaba. Take-away
service available.
Open daily 11:30-3:30,
6:30 - 11:00 p.m. Tel 4415

CHINA RESTAURANT
ABOVE HOMAM
SUPERMARKET
GRINDLAYS BANK
AQABA THEATRE
AL-SHARAF BAR
AQABA MUNICIPALITY

MISCELLANEOUS

SS
Civil Defence St.
Tel. 63890
**Scandinavian
Jens Rasmussen**
See the latest in Danish sitting room
furniture, wall units and bedrooms
at Scandinavian Showroom. We
have a large selection of sitting
rooms in luxurious Chintz material.
Furniture available tax-free to
these entities!

**MEIE Real
Estate**
Your
Real Estate Agent
In Jordan
Tel. 42388, 42503
P.O. Box - 35167 Amman
Tlx - 21567 Jo

FINLANDIA
VISIT THE NEW
FINLANDIA
SHOWROOM
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS OF ALL SORTS
FINNISH DESIGN GLASS & EARTHENWARE
HOME & OFFICE FURNITURE
Our new Tel. No. 39494
See map for directions.

NATIONAL

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Condolences on judge's death

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed bin Zaid to convey his sympathy to the Shuraiki family on the death of the late Bashir Al Shuraiki, who had held several judicial posts.

Fete for new Austrian envoy

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian-Austrian Friendship Association will hold a reception at Al Hussein Youth City on Tuesday in honour of Dr. Arnold Moebius, who has been appointed Austria's first ambassador to Jordan. Al Ra'i newspaper reported Sunday. The Jordanian-Austrian Friendship Association was founded in 1980 to develop friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Al Ra'i added.

Swiss visit RSS

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of Swiss businessmen Sunday called at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and met with its director, Dr. Albert Butros. The delegation was briefed on the RSS activities and services as to the public and private sectors, and saw a documentary on its development and future programmes.

New TCC staff take course

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail opened here Sunday an intensive training course for engineers recently hired to work at TCC's various sections. The three-month course, the fourth of its type organised by TCC's technical training institute, is designed to orient the new employees on TCC administrative and organisational affairs, as well as the corporation's regulations and systems. The participants will also be lectured on technical work and the handling of various types of communications equipment.

Zarqa gets rid of rodents

ZARQA (Petra) — Rodents infesting Zarqa have been almost completely eradicated, according to a letter sent to Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni by Zarqa Mayor Salam Al Ghuweiri. The letter said that thanks to close cooperation between the

two municipalities, teams fighting the rodents have completed their task successfully.

U. of J. alumni get new board

AMMAN (J.T.) — The University of Jordan Alumni Club board met Saturday and appointed Samir Habib as president. Dr. Shaban Khleifat as vice-president, Sudqi Al Waked as secretary and Adnan Khalil as treasurer. Al Ra'i newspaper reported Sunday.

Algerians visit university

AMMAN (Petra) — An Algerian delegation comprising professors in language institutes, intermediate training programmes and technological institutes, as well as educational inspectors, visited on Sunday the University of Jordan. The delegation toured the Faculty of Science and met its dean, who gave a detailed explanation of the school's development and its system of teaching. The delegation also visited the cultural and public relations directorate at the university, and was given a set of university pamphlets published by the directorate.

Blood disease course set

AMMAN (J.T.) — A specialised course on blood diseases will begin at the University of Jordan Faculty of Medicine on Feb. 20. Al Ra'i newspaper reported Sunday. Dr. Abdullah Al Abbadi, Dr. Musleh Al Tarawneh and British and Swiss professors will participate in this course, which will be held at the invitation of the University of Jordan, the paper added.

20 merchants fined

AMMAN (Petra) — Twenty Jordanian merchants have been fined JD 60 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor Sunday endorsed the sentences.

Team to farm industry confab

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Ministry of Agriculture, led by its Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi, left for Baghdad Sunday to take part in a conference on agricultural industries due to start Monday. Participants from 11 Arab states and 13 foreign countries will take part in the conference, which will discuss cooperation among their countries in agricultural industries.

Ma'an, Zarqa rallies hail Yarmouk Force

MA'AN (Petra) — Ma'an Governorate Sunday expressed its wholehearted support for His Majesty King Hussein's initiative to form the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force to fight alongside Iraq in the Gulf War.

Speakers at a public rally held here said they support King Hussein's initiative, which they said is a genuine putting into practice of the principles of the Great Revolt that aimed at liberating Arab lands from imperialism. They deplored the policies of certain Arab states that have chosen to extend support to the Iranian regime, which they said is intent on launching acts of aggression on the Arab Nation in collaboration with Israel.

The speakers also praised the great efforts of the Iraqi army which they said is defending the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, and paid tribute to that army, which fought alongside its Arab brethren in Sinai, Palestine and the Golan.

The rally was attended by heads of bedouin tribes, members of the National Consultative Council and the Upper House of Parliament, directors of government departments, heads of municipal and village councils and representatives of various organisations. The main speaker was Ma'an Governor Turki Al Hindawi, who announced the formation of a special committee to organise material and moral support and assistance for the Yarmouk Force.

At the rally citizens announced their contributions to the force. Financial and information subcommittees have been set up to help coordinate support for the Yarmouk Force.

Meanwhile, the Zarqa citizens declared Sunday their absolute support of King Hussein's initiative.

At a popular rally, they decided to form committees to acquaint the public with the facts of the Iraq-Iran war. They also denounced the military cooperation between Iran and Israel, and declared that the aim of this cooperation was to encircle the Arab East and obstruct Arab mobilisation to liberate the occupied Arab areas.

The rally sent two cables of support to King Hussein and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, expressing support for the Yarmouk Force and Iraq's just war against Iran. The participants declared that they had decided to place all their resources in the service of the battle until victory is achieved.

The Zarqa rally contributed JD 30,000 as a first payment to support the Yarmouk Force, and formed a committee to collect contributions from Zarqa District residents and private establishments. Public servants in the district and employees of private establishments decided to contribute one day's salary and large quantities of blood and equipment, particularly vehicles.

Among other major contributors announced Sunday were: The Arab Land Bank, which offered JD 10,000; the union of merchants in Jordan, JD 20,000; the National Engineering and Contracting Co., JD 3,000; Electro Mechanical International, JD 2,000, and the General Machinery Co., JD 5,000.

Social Development Directorate and Education Directorate employees in Ma'an Governorate decided to contribute one day's salary, and the Ma'an Chamber of Commerce JD 250.

Engineers Federation president off for Baghdad bureau meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Engineers Federation's executive bureau will open meetings in Baghdad on Monday to discuss means of extending assistance and support to engineers in the occupied Arab territories.

Federation President Ibrahim Abu Ayyash left for Baghdad on Saturday to chair the bureau's two-day meeting. On the board are representatives of Palestine, Iraq, Kuwait, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia.

Mufti meets department directors

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti Sunday chaired a meeting at his office of social development directors in various governorates to discuss effective means of activating social work and tackling social problems in their regions.

Participants discussed, among other topics, granting these departments greater authority in dealing with social problems and in implementing social development projects in their regions.

Also discussed were measures to be taken to promote the work and activities of rehabilitation centres.

Liquor fees up by 100%

AMMAN (J.T.) — Production fees on alcoholic spirits made in Jordan have been raised by 100 per cent, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Sunday.

It said the new fees will be 100 fils for a litre of wine whose alcoholic content is less than 25 per cent; 200 fils for a litre of arak of 100 degrees by the Gay-Lussac measure; 250 fils for a litre of cognac of 100 degrees; 25 fils for each 35-centilitre container of beer; 40 fils for two-thirds of a litre of beer; 80 fils for a litre bottle of beer, and

150 fils for every litre of pure spirits of 100 degrees by the Gay-Lussac measure if used by establishments not exempt from customs fees.

A fee of 350 fils will be levied on all other alcoholic drinks of 100 degrees by the Gay-Lussac measure; 65 fils for 85-degree mixed spirits, and 20 fils for every litre of 100-degree spirits bought from a spirits factory by an alcoholic beverages factory.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

• Young Artists of Jordan, an exhibition of paintings at the Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Youth City.

• Exhibition of Iraqi books on political, historical and literary subjects, and other publications. At the University of Jordan Hall.

• Costumes from Jordan and Palestine, organised by the British Council and the Friends of Archaeology. At the British Council, from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., 4 p.m. - 6 p.m.

Lecture

• Modern Architecture - what it meant to be - Why it Failed, by Helmut Borchardt. Lecture organised by the Goethe Institute, the University of Jordan Faculty of Engineering and the Jordanian Engineers Association. Starts at 6 p.m., at the latter's premises.

Iraq and Jordan sign 2-year cultural cooperation agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Iraq Sunday signed a two-year agreement to promote bilateral cooperation in educational and cultural activities.

Under the 1982-1984 agreement, Iraq will grant Jordan 200 university scholarships in various subjects, while Jordan will offer Iraqi students 20 scholarships and save 150 seats for Iraqi students at Jordanian universities.

The two countries will launch a programme of cooperation between various Iraqi and Jordanian universities and educational institutes. They will encourage the exchange of visits by teachers and students, and organise joint research projects as well as seminars and conferences.

In the cultural sphere, the two countries will implement programmes designed to increase cooperation in information and the exchange of television programmes. They will organise book and art exhibitions, and will encourage artists from each country to visit the other. Furthermore, Jordan and Iraq undertake to carry out joint archaeological

expeditions, and to exchange visits by sports and youth teams.

The agreement was signed for Jordan by Miss Nabila Wahbeh,

director of cultural affairs at the Ministry of Education, and for Iraq by her counterpart, Mr. Bahjat Kamel Abdul Latif.

Arabs indebted to Iraq, Dr. Tal tells visiting team

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'ad Al Tal received on Sunday an Iraqi educational delegation currently visiting Jordan.

Dr. Tal told the delegation that the achievement of a unified Arab position required a unified foundation for the educational system throughout the Arab World, "because education means the building of the individual and the perfect citizen, who is capable of involvement with the issues of his country."

Dr. Tal explained that "this is the reason we assert the significance of strengthening the educational ties and increasing coordination in the educational domain between Jordan and Iraq."

"We hope to take vast and realistic steps in the domain of educational matters," he said.

Dr. Tal said the war which the Iraqi army and people are waging against Iran is a just war, and is seeking to retrieve its national rights. He added that Arab nations, in this battle, are "not only fighting for their own survival, but also for the survival of the Arab nation as a whole, and so that they may be able to confront Israel's aggression."

Wild and woolly weather expected to continue today

By Dina Matar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After a week of intermittent sunshine and mild weather, the sudden return of heavy rain and strong winds Sunday came as a surprise to many in Jordan.

Meteorology Department officials predicted that the weather conditions which prevailed Sunday would continue Monday, and would be accompanied by heavy rain, fog and strong winds. They told the Jordan Times on Sunday evening that the atmospheric depression centred over northern Syria, which had affected the country during the past 24 hours would "continue to do so for the next 12 hours at least."

They added that the depression brought to Jordan strong winds, heavy rains and snow reported Sunday in hilly regions. These conditions were expected to decrease in intensity after noon Monday. Yet temperatures will remain low.

Incessant rain fell all day Sunday, and fog in many areas of Jordan greatly affected visibility. The Public Security Directorate urged motorists to drive carefully, "because, besides rain, the visibility, heavy rains might cause skidding."

Public Security officials, however, said that except for a few major accidents along the Highway 1, claiming the lives of Jordanians and causing damage to the vehicle—no significant accidents had been reported all day. Although roads were dangerous due to the formation of fog, they remained passable Sunday. "But motorists have to drive carefully," the police urged.

Civil Defence units which maintained a vigil throughout Sunday, did not report any major incidents. An official told the Jordan Times that the situation all over Jordan had been favourable.

Apart from personal inconveniences like the stalling of the cars of journalists and others, everything remained under control in the fog and rain.

Motivation? Who needs it!

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Amman Playreaders on Feb. 7 presented Harold Pinter's *Betrayal*. Directed by Malcolm Quantrill with Margot Bell, the cast included Jill Sindall, Nicholas James, Adrian Sindall and Graham Lane. *Appropos of the performance*, Nabila Sawalha contributes some remarks on Pinter.

COURAGE. That's what I call the act of putting on Harold Pinter's play *Betrayal* by my friends, the Playreaders.

From the professional point of view it's reckless courage. From that of the Playreaders' aim, which is to read plays for themselves and to show them to a wider public of friends, I think it was admirable. They must be commended for being people who do something about breaking the monotony of cocktails and twittery dinners. The audience was no less admirable—both for quantity and for quality.

Now to the play and Pinter. A lady once wrote to Pinter the following letter:

"Dear Mr. Pinter: I would be obliged if you would kindly explain to me the meaning of your plays. These are the points which I do not understand:

"1. Who are the men?
"2. Where did they come from?
"3. Are they all supposed to be normal?"

"You will appreciate that without the answers to my questions, I cannot fully understand your plays."

Pinter replied, "Dear Madam: I would be obliged if you would kindly explain to me the meaning of your letter. These are the points which I do not understand:

"1. Who are you?
"2. Where do you come from?
"3. Are you supposed to be normal?"

"You will appreciate that without the answers to your questions, I cannot fully understand your letter."

Pinter does not believe in the conventional play with beginning and ending; he thinks it's cheating, because the characters are conforming to the author's ideology. With Pinter, the characters lead him into the situation, he says.

"The desire for verification is understandable but cannot always be satisfied," he says. "We do not know, with any semblance of certainty, what motivates our own wives, parents, our own children. Why then should we be furnished with a complete dossier about the motivations of any character we casually encounter on the stage?"

After all, Pinter might argue, we see two people arguing, perhaps starting to fight, in the street. A crowd gathers around them and watches in fascination. It is most unlikely that this crowd could ever get a clear idea about the issues involved in the quarrel, let alone the antecedents and personalities of the two men themselves. And then, after a police car has arrived and taken the two contenders to the police station, the crowd disperses and may never know what the fight was about.

And yet that fight had meaning; it communicated something about the stresses, violence, the heartbeat of life in a big city; and it had something of a special validity—as an expression of the mood, the atmosphere of the time, as a metaphor of the absurdity, the tragedy of the human condition.

In *Betrayal*, motives are never allowed to appear; they are there, they create the pressure and the sub-surface tension. In the play it was mostly outward, apart from Jill's part.

Drama

The play tells the story of a husband, a wife and their friend, who happens to be having a love affair with the wife. Everybody knows, but pretends they don't. Morals are questioned haltingly and then winked away, relationships revolve in a world of boredom. Even when the lovers meet, the solitude of their flat excitement is pretentious.

Despite all that we still go on trying to break the ring of our mundane existence. We play squash, we travel, we even start facing each other with the bare truth, hoping to bare fangs and draw blood—but nothing doing.

Yet that doesn't mean the situation is dead: Pinter's drama is alive and spontaneous, and it's full of all kinds of verbal arabesques and fantasy. Within its everyday phrases and pauses, it has the sweet taste of terror that never reaches a conclusion—yet we never stopped laughing, Pinter says.

"Everything is funny; the greatest earnestness is funny; even tragedy is funny. Everything is funny until the horror of the human situation rises to the surface; and then it becomes no longer funny. And I think what I try to do in my plays is to get to this recognisable reality of the absurdity of what we do and how we behave and how we speak."

Betrayal was a good example of Pinter's use of the pause and long silence, so I end on Pinter's res-

ponse when he was criticised for his long pauses:

"I think, that we communicate only too well in our silence, in what is unsaid; and that what takes place in continual evasion, is desperate rearranged attempts to keep ourselves for ourselves. Communication is too alarming. To enter into someone else's life is too frightening. To disclose to others the poverty within us is so fearsome a possibility that rather than do that, there is a continual cross-talk, a continual talking about other things rather than what is at the root of our relationships."

Last but not least: Well done, Playreaders, for an all-round good performance. And, as the Italian waiter would say, "CorBlimey, what a wot vat all about?"

Civil Defence to open alarm bids March 15

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Defence Directorate said here Sunday that it will open on March 15 bids by various local and foreign companies to install an early accident alarm system, which will be designed to minimise damage or loss at factories and other locations in case of accidents, fires and other hazards.

The directorate has so far received JD 224,000 in contributions to the project, and a directorate spokesman urged factories and various organisations to contribute generously.

According to the spokesman, Civil Defence teams are at present making inspection visits to stores that sell butane gas cylinders to the public, in order to ensure that they abide by safety regulations.

13,836 more foreign workers registered in 1981 than 1980

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of Arab and foreign workers who obtained work permits in 1981 was 13,836 greater than the figure for 1980, the Labour Ministry announced on Sunday.

A ministry spokesman said that 93,402 workers obtained work permits in 1981, compared to 79,566 in 1980. He said that the great majority of these workers were Arabs and some 16 per cent were foreign nationals. Female workers among them accounted for about 2.1 per cent of the permits issued, and Egyptian workers alone totalled 67,796, he said.

The spokesman explained that 5,660 of these workers are employed in technical jobs, 2,479 in

administrative jobs, 2,395 in clerical jobs, 1,341 in sales, 12,784 in services, 4,103 in agriculture, 39,756 in the industrial, production and transport sectors and 24,884 in construction and other trades.

Amman Governorate accounted for 63,134 of the workers. Of the remainder, 4,371 work in Irbid Governorate, 13,602 in Ma'an Governorate and Aqaba District, 3,434 in Karak Governorate, 1,312 in the Jordan Valley and 132 in Balqa Governorate.

On the other hand, the spokesman said that Jordanian workers who left for work in Saudi Arabia in 1981 totalled 2,982, compared to 5,506 in 1980.

Today's Weather

It will continue partly cloudy to cloudy, windy and cold, with rain all over the country and a probability of snow in the hills. A slight improvement is expected in the evening. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with a probability of scattered rain, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	3	8
Aqaba	8	18
Deserts	2	10
Jordan Valley	10	14

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 7, Aqaba 18. Humidity readings: Amman 91 per cent, Aqaba 52 per cent.

JOIN US AT
al Pasha
DISCOTHEQUE

Amman's most experienced hotel
HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Responsible Editor:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor:
RAMI G. KHOURI

Managing Editor:
MAAZ D. SHUKAYR

Board of Directors:
JUMA'A HAMMAD
RAJA ELISSA
MOHAMMAD AMAD
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Advertising Manager:
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4

Tlx. 21497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily, except Fridays.
Advertising and subscription rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

The dilemma remains

THE MEETING of Arab foreign ministers in Tunis to discuss the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights has ended, predictably, with little that can make the Arab man-on-the-street feel that practical action will be taken to face up to the true threat from Israel and its American backers. We have once again witnessed, with sadness and helplessness the spectacle of American-financed Israeli aggression being offset by words and exhortations from the Arab states.

The Tunis meeting has formed a committee to investigate the links between Arab states and those states that support Israel. While such an exercise is useful, we feel it will only make the fundamental contradictions in the Arab World even more obvious and psychologically debilitating. The truth of the matter is that most of the Arab World looks to the United States — Israel's paymaster and diplomatic hand-holder — for important relationships in the fields of technology, arms, food, export markets and education, to name only the most obvious. The Americans have shown that they are able to heap a great deal of abuse on the Arabs with virtual impunity, because the Americans, being the business-like technicians that they are, have learned that the Arab World is unlikely to respond with anything more substantial than words and exhortations. The losers in this equation are the people of the Arab World who have to swallow the awkward contradictions that define their lives every day. We suspect that a committee effort to look into the nature of American-Arab ties will aggravate that basic dilemma, without curing it. Until the Arab World can face up to this contradiction, it will remain in its present state of confusion and conflict.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Principles of Jordanian policy

AL RA'I: In his interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai Al Am, His Majesty King Hussein gave frank and clear answers about the Jordanian stand on the Arab situation. It is needless to say that the King stressed Jordan's pan-Arab commitment, adherence to our free will, non-interference in the domestic affairs of other people and Jordan's insistence not to interfere in its internal affairs.

These principles form the foundation for the King's initiative opening the door for volunteers to fight alongside Iraq. They also explain the feeling of pain evinced by the King on Syria's actions towards Jordan and Iraq, and on what is taking place in Lebanon. The King expressed his hope that Egypt would return to the Arab fold after the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

It is clear that Jordan's stands on the different issue are governed by pan-Arab considerations which should also govern all other Arab stands and practices. If such a thing happens, all difference will disappear and the Arabs will establish a united stand.

The King's answers to the Kuwaiti paper remind the Arabs of their national duties and pan-Arab commitment: Jordan has always called on the Arabs to remain committed to their duties because Jordan has always believed in this commitment and worked towards its establishment.

Faith in the one Arab Nation

AL DUSTOUR: Every step taken by Jordan under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein is intended to strengthen Arab and international faith in the soundness of the pan-Arab stand adopted by Jordan.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai Al Am, His Majesty King Hussein stressed the principles on which Jordan bases its stands and actions dealing with current developments and all the dimensions of the fateful conflict with the Zionist enemy.

Believing in the inevitability of the establishment of Arab unity, Jordan remains committed to back and support any Arab state attacked by a foreign enemy. Just as Jordan supported and still supports the Palestinian people in their struggle against the Zionist onslaught and, as it supported Egypt during the tripartite aggression and Syria during the October war, it now stands with all its capabilities and strength with Iraq in its war against the Iranian aggression. Jordan is also ready to support the Arabian Gulf states against any foreign danger.

Jordan's firm pan-Arab stand does not bend under foreign pressure because the Jordanian people believe in their pan-Arab duties. Thus Jordan is concerned about some Arab states' stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war. It believes that such stands contradict the national duty of these states to confront the aggression on Iraq.

The King was frank and clear when he stressed that the Iraqi-Iranian war must be discussed during the forthcoming Arab summit conference in order to eliminate the contradiction between the stands of the Arab states.

DE FACTONOMICS

Unemployment in Jordan: A statistical error

By T.A. Jaber

The department of statistics published in March 1981 a report entitled Main Findings of Advanced Tabulations: Housing and population Census, 1979. Since the detailed study of the findings of the census would take too long to be of use for the preparation of the current five-year development plan, it was agreed to concentrate on a sample of 2% of the total population. A questionnaire was designed and interviews were made.

The findings of this sample provide valuable information on the housing conditions and the population characteristics in Jordan.

This information derives its significance from the fact that no overall census was implemented in Jordan since 1961. Sectoral and partial findings have been, however, obtained

from the continuing surveys undertaken by the department. The findings of the advanced tabulation can be easily obtained from the above-mentioned report.

I believe that they serve the purpose for which they were implemented, namely, "to provide some important and basic indicators on the housing and population characteristics of the Jordanian society for planners, decisionmakers and researchers."

As a researcher, I have read the report with great interest. However, it was brought to my attention by a friend who uses his calculator more often than myself that according to the findings, Jordan suffers from a high rate of unemployment. According to the advanced tabulations there are 37 thousand Jordanians who are capable

and willing to work but unfortunately have no jobs. Accordingly, the unemployment rate in Jordan stands at 8.8 per cent of the labour force. It appears from such data that we have joined Western Europe and the United States in their recession.

I was indeed concerned by this statistic. What are its policy implications, particularly on the inflow of foreign labour? How can the contradictions between such findings and the observed conditions of the labour market be explained? Could it be possible for wages to go up annually while unemployment prevails?

We recall that the current development plan was based on an estimated shortage of about 70,000 workers who have to be imported in addition to the one hundred thousand workers

presently in Jordan.

In many sectors, acute labour shortages are deeply felt particularly in transportation, hotels, agriculture, banking, construction and secretarial work. In other sectors, we keep our eyes always open to give priority to any Jordanian who may be seeking a job. Frictional unemployment is a fact of life and we feel that it accounts for one or two per cent of the unemployment in Jordan.

If there was such a high unemployment rate, the labour market conditions had failed to reveal it. So, it must be one of these typical statistical errors.

We were taught that even if you had a well-constructed representative sample, it did not mean by that your findings would be necessarily error-proof. Such doubts are usually intensified when the case depends on personal interviews and

more so when you pursue a socio-economic issue as unemployment. The able interviewer may ask his questions properly, but still this does not guarantee a correct answer.

Unemployment data are always difficult to verify. It is well known in Western countries, where the unemployed are covered by social security, that their unemployment data are over-estimated. However, the detailed information on the labour market may provide enough indication on the trends and magnitudes.

Despite this statistical error, Jordan is believed to enjoy full employment as defined by economists. We hope that the Department of Statistics will try again and will come up with more reliable findings, particularly on the labour market conditions.

Reshaping of Polish economy aims at regaining 'economic sovereignty'

By Ronald Farquhar
Reuter

WARSAW — Polish planners are turning to the East for more help in propping up their collapsing economy because of the West's firm response to military rule here.

Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the country's military chief, has ordered his experts to work out by next month interim measures to reduce industry's excessive dependence on imports, and a programme for expanding economic cooperation with Comecon, the 10-nation communist trading community.

The turn away from the West has been dictated by economic sanctions and suspension of new credits by the United States and its allies, which have dealt severe blows to prospects of reviving flagging industrial and farm production, senior Polish officials say.

The Western counter-measures, demonstrating disapproval of the suspension of civil rights and internment of thousands of government opponents, have left the Poles even shorter than they expected of hard currency to purchase raw materials and other supplies for their Western-equipped plants and food for their 36 million people.

The change of economic emphasis was embodied in a programme approved by the Council of Ministers.

Gen. Jaruzelski, who is prime minister and Communist Party chief as well as head of the Military Council of National Salvation controlling the country, told provincial officials in Warsaw yesterday that Poland was relying on further aid from socialist countries to help strengthen its economy.

He has also called for a comprehensive, long-range plan for overcoming the crisis to be ready by the autumn. This would aim at restructuring the economy so that Poland regains "economic sovereignty" and makes better use of its own raw materials.

A Polish plan for some of its Comecon partners to exploit idle production capacity in Polish industry, aired already last year without any apparent significant result, has been revived and was advanced at a meeting of a Comecon planning commission in Havana last month, official press reports here said.

The Poles proposed that other Comecon members supply basic and intermediate raw materials and parts for these plants, and also help complete Polish investment projects with good export prospects, whose construction was suspended for lack of funds.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Antoni Karas told Polish journalists last week that Poland's Comecon partners were willing to contribute hard currency for such ventures.

But some Western diplomats here were sceptical about the practicality of these schemes. "Most of the other Comecon countries have much productive capacity of their own, and what they need, like the Poles, is raw materials," one said.

But some diplomats acknowledged that for political reasons Poland's partners might now be readier than they were last year to go along with Polish ideas, even at some sacrifice to themselves.

For months other Soviet Bloc states had been worried by the spectacle of the Polish communist leadership retreating under pressure for reforms by the Solidarity free trade union and its dissident backers.

Now that the Warsaw authorities had at last cracked down hard on their critics, other East European states, with Soviet encouragement, might feel it their duty to give Gen. Jaruzelski all the economic support they could muster, these diplomats said.

Under a recently signed trade protocol, Cuba will increase deliveries of sugar — which is rationed in Poland — by 60 per cent to 400,000 tonnes this year.

Under other accords reported here, East Germany is to speed up deliveries of extra raw materials for Poland's chemical and light industries. Hungary and Bulgaria will deliver badly needed footwear, textiles, clothing and food.

But none of these pacts can compensate for urgently needed Western supplies and Poles seem condemned to shortages, queues and daily hardships in the indefinite future.



Assembly vote: One in the eye

By a special
correspondent

The failure of the new American style of politics contributed to the Arab diplomatic victory in the emergency session of the General Assembly on the issue of Golan.

What impact will this failure leave on the future American U.N. politics? What political dimensions will result from the Arab success? Will the Arab solidarity which emerged in the United Nations carry itself into the region? How will the Arab states assess the vote of the various delegations on the issue of the Golan? Those, and other questions, have been seriously sounded in the corridors of the United Nations in the aftermath of the conclusion of the emergency assembly special session.

The two most significant elements which surfaced during the assembly special session are perhaps the emergence of the unequivocal Arab solidarity with Syria on its rightful quest over the Golan, and the "shaking" of the American delegation to the extent of behaving nervously and therefore committing major mistakes.

When the Syrian delegation despatched its "hot balloon" to test whether Third World countries would support a move to either expel Israel or suspend its membership in the U.N., the American delegation panicked. Instead of adhering to the standard norms of diplomacy whose major characteristic, particularly at the U.N., is discretion in bilateral contacts, the American delegation pursued the opposite course of action. Its members resorted to the open pressure policy, bilaterally and collectively, and even in the General Assembly hall itself.

One of ambassadors Jean Kirkpatrick's deputies, Ambassador Kenneth Adelman for example called several African

ambassadors to gather at what is known as the "Chinese lounge" located behind the assembly hall. Amongst those ambassadors present were some Arab-African ambassadors of countries like Sudan, Morocco, and Somalia. There, Ambassador Adelman urged these countries to abstain on the draft resolution before the assembly. He particularly warned against co-sponsoring the draft, otherwise, the American Congress would, he said according to reliable sources, take very much into account the position of each particular country when bilateral aid is being discussed.

He even went as far as "bargaining with the Nigerian ambassador over the American position on any future resolution related to the Biafra," according to a source present at the meeting. To this, the Nigerian ambassador replied, adds the source, that he was well aware of the American position and that he rejected that style of "blackmail" diplomacy. Following that meeting, Nigeria was the first African country to co-sponsor the draft in defiance of American pressure.

Forty out of the about fifty African countries refused to submit to the concentrated American pressures and instead stood by their principles and voted in favour of the resolution. Consequently, the particular timing of the ill-advised American style of diplomacy, resulted in a blessed reconciliation between Arabs and Africans. Only two weeks prior to that, when the Council convened on the issue of Golan, African states expressed through their minimal participation in the Council deliberations their dissatisfaction with the Arab posture on African issues when these issues are discussed in the U.N. To the surprise of the Americans, even countries like Lesotho, Upper Volta, and Ivory Coast voted in favour of

the resolution thereby shattering the American misconception of easily prevailing over the smaller countries in need of American aid.

The American delegation even tried to dissuade some Arab countries, friendly with the U.S., from co-sponsoring the draft. These attempts were met with resentment and rejection. The warning signals which the State Department issued claiming that any attempt to come close to suspending Israel's membership in the U.N. would have grave consequences, were not met with the alarm anticipated. These threats were themselves "hot balloons" which even some of the Western media refused to take seriously. After the conclusion of the debate in the Assembly, a Western diplomat said privately "so after all, it was a bluff." Ambassador Kirkpatrick tried to dampen the atmosphere when she said at her press conference, "resolutions have consequences", but declined to elaborate on what exactly such "consequences" might be.

The most tangible evidence of the success of American pressure came from Latin America where almost every Latin state, other than Cuba and Nicaragua, abstained. Significantly, Peru where Secretary General Perez De Cuellar comes from, voted in favour. Jamaica and Mexico "skipped" the meeting, preferring to be absent than to take a position.

Another vote of significance is that of Turkey and Greece. Greece, the member of NATO, voted in favour. Turkey, the Islamic country, abstained. Also of interest is the non-participation of both the Philippines and Romania in the vote. Among Western European countries, only Austria and Spain abstained, the rest voted against the resolution. Egypt abstained. The final result was 86 votes in favour

our to 21 against with 34 abstentions.

When the Arab foreign ministers meet to assess the positions of the member states of the United Nations on the Golan resolution, they will have to take into account the pressures those states were exposed to. Sources say that Syria is now reconsidering its previous relationship with Third World countries, particularly African States, and will push for a re-assessment of Arab-African relations at the next foreign ministers meeting. The morale of the lesson learnt is that the Arab states can no longer satisfy themselves with offering economic aid to Third World states, but must instead embark on establishing concrete and consistent relations.

As to the euphoria which emerged after the conclusion of the Assembly debate, it is bound to cease, particularly that the "victory" is only on paper and the Golan Heights remain annexed by the Israelis. This fact commands the continuation of the Arab solidarity expressed at the U.N. whose significance cannot be undermined. Syria enjoyed the unreserved support even of the Arab countries whose relations with Syria have been at best tense. Jordan particularly, in its capacity as the only Arab member on the Council and as the Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of February, displayed a very supportive role and succeeded at maintaining the collective Arab backing of what Syria wanted. All Arab states neglected their bilateral differences with Syria for the sake of the "larger goal", that of confronting Israeli expansionist policies.

In order for this momentum to continue, international observers believe that Syria must work to dissolve its bilateral differences while also reconsidering its previous positions on the various ini-

tiatives. The second point might materialise in the future acceptance, although amended, of Prince Fahd's plan in order to display harmony with Saudi Arabia.

Although 86 countries supported the Assembly's call on member states to impose economic, diplomatic, political, and military sanctions against Israel, Israel is surely to continue to receive aid. It is the moral impact of the resolution which matters. Yet another element of importance which should not go unnoticed is the negative vote by all members of the European Economic Community who have attempted in the past few years to pursue a different course from that of the United States on the issue of Arab-Israeli struggle. In previous cases, the EEC often abstained on the assembly resolutions while only the U.S. and Israel voted against. This time, the EEC was obliged to join the U.S. and Israel in their negative vote due to the strength of the language of the resolution. Whether Arab foreign ministers will "understand" the EEC's position or "castrate" them for it remains to be seen.

One more point of interest... Israel officially invited Secretary General Perez De Cuellar just when the Assembly called in effect for the isolation of Israel. The Secretary General announced his acceptance in principle leaving the date of such visit to be determined in the future. Some observers believe that the Secretary General could have postponed his announcement of acceptance until at least the impact of the Golan resolution is sufficiently felt. This quick reply is viewed as a possible signal to the effect that he intends to resume the active role of the United Nations as a direct mediator in the problem of the Middle East, therefore he needs Israeli leaders to accept him and the organisation as such.

سيدا من الجليل

ECONOMY

Why Western Europe needs Soviet gas

By Sue Cameron

A recent issue of the *Gaz de France* house journal makes the somewhat startling claim: *Il y a de la science fiction dans le gaz.*

It goes on to explain — at some length — how the gas industry has always been a major inspiration to those who write about "world of tomorrow."

The January 23 announcement that France had signed a 25-year gas contract with the Soviet Union has certainly inspired some nightmarish visions of the future in the minds of U.S. leaders. American dismay at the prospect of France buying 8 billion cubic metres of gas a year from Russia will not have been tempered by the knowledge that West Germany is to take 10.5 billion cubic metres of Soviet gas annually and Italy 8.5 billion, while Spain is to negotiate with the Kremlin for an amount rumoured to be between 2 billion and 3 billion cubic metres.

The Soviets are planning to deliver a total of 40 billion cubic metres of gas a year to Western Europe via their \$15 billion 5,500 kilometre Siberian pipeline system which is due to come on stream towards the end of 1984.

But the Americans fear the Russians may use the line as a political weapon. The Europeans point out that the Soviets need the hard currency their gas exports will bring and that they have an excellent record for meeting their contractual obligations. Some have argued further that if the international situation deteriorated to the point where the Russians decided to turn off the taps, then gas supplies would be the least of everyone's worries.

Yet there must be some risk for Western European countries who rely on Soviet imports for a substantial proportion of their gas. How badly do they need the extra gas? Are there no alternative supplies from friendlier sources?

The brief answer is that a number of European countries have found themselves having to choose between two evils — between the Soviet Union with its wealth of gas and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, with its vast oil reserves.

In 1980, oil met 51.3 per cent of Western Europe's primary energy demand and natural gas 14.7 per cent. Last year Ruhrgas, the West German utility, predicted that by the end of the century, oil's share of the West European primary

energy market would have declined to 35.1 per cent while that of gas would have risen at least to 16.2 per cent.

The figures reflect the determination of a number of major West European nations to reduce their dependence on oil imports. France, West Germany and Italy — the three who have already signed gas deals with the USSR — are particularly badly placed when it comes to domestic reserves of both oil and gas.

Last year oil accounted for some 45 per cent of West Germany's primary energy needs, but less than 5 per cent of the country's total crude requirements were met from domestic production. Oil provides roughly half of France's primary energy and practically all of it has to be imported — roughly 100 million of the 102 million tonnes consumed last year, for example.

The picture is the same in Italy where oil accounted for 67 per cent of total energy requirements in 1980, some 98 per cent of which was imported.

Whatever the Russians may get up to, OPEC's ability to cut oil supplies and send crude prices soaring is well proven. The attempts of Italy, France and Germany to cut back on oil imports appear, therefore, sensible because a high proportion of their imports come from OPEC.

But it could be argued that instead of replacing OPEC oil with Soviet gas, the West Europeans could increase their use of coal or nuclear power.

They can and they are. The French nuclear energy programme is one of the most ambitious in the world and France is also proposing to increase overall coal consumption and domestic coal production, although there is some doubt as to whether the latter will be able to compete against oil imports on price.

But nuclear power and coal technically cannot always replace oil and gas. Even if the political will is there, the development of new coal mines and the building of new nuclear power stations involve long lead times. In the shorter term — to the end of the century — the only realistic way of cutting oil imports is to increase gas consumption.

sumption.

If there is a strong case for West European countries taking more gas, there is still the question of why it must come from Russia; there are other sources, including the North Sea. Indeed, countries like France, Italy and West Germany which do not have enough indigenous gas of their own, are already importing it from such places as Norway, the Netherlands and Algeria.

But there are obstacles in the way of importing substantial supplies from any of the obvious alternative sources. The difficulties vary from country to country:

* Britain: The U.K. has North Sea gas reserves but it has a marked future supplies for domestic use. The position on exports could be reviewed in the future, but that is cold comfort for continental countries who want to cut their oil imports now.

* Norway: Norway has substantial offshore gas reserves and was the first place the U.S. considered when its leaders started lobbying against the proposed Soviet gas deals. Last year a consortium of French, Dutch, Belgian and West German companies outbid the British Gas Corporation for supplies from Norway's huge Statfjord field.

What the Americans had in mind was that Norway make available to the rest of Europe the even vaster reserves thought to lie beneath block 31/2. Another U.S. suggestion was that Norway develop a gas field and leave it untouched except for an emergency. No specific field was identified. And even if the Norwegians had accepted the 31/2 proposal, that field could not have been ready until the mid-1990s. As it happens the Norwegians, who take a fairly stringent view on depletion, refused to play ball on all counts.

* The Netherlands: The Dutch, with the Groningen field, are already exporting substantial amounts of gas to other European countries. There was a time when the Dutch would give their gas to almost anyone who came along with a suitable length of pipe. But not any more. They have increased gas prices, tightened up

internally on the "wasteful" use of gas for non-premium purposes. Although they will honour all existing export contracts, they are not planning to renew them once they run out. The Netherlands had placed a moratorium on new gas export contracts, and the present plan is that all gas exports be phased out by the end of the century.

* Algeria: The Algerians are probably the world's leading price hawks on gas. They are pushing for the equivalent of the oil prices — around \$6.10 per million British Thermal Units (BTU). Algeria has been exporting liquefied natural gas to France for some years. France is believed to be paying \$4.35 per million BTUs under two contracts but pricing rows have made negotiations for a third contract difficult.

While Algeria will continue to be a source of gas there must be question marks about relying on her too heavily for supplies. * Nigeria: France is hoping some 16 per cent of her total gas supplies will come from West Africa by 1990, most of it from Nigeria. But Nigeria has not built a gas liquefaction plant yet so West Africa is still an uncertain source. If France fails to obtain supplies from Nigeria and Cameroon, then by 1990 Soviet supplies will account for some 42 per cent of her total gas consumption.

The one strong argument critics of the Euro-Soviet gas deals may have concerns the size of the contracts for Soviet gas. Perhaps the French and the Germans could have taken less gas from the Soviets and so lessened the risk of being suddenly cut off.

But this argument leads into the realm of energy consumption projections which, by their very nature, tend to be uncertain.

As far as the basic rationale for substantially increasing imports of Soviet gas is concerned, however, it would seem that France, Italy and West Germany have little alternative.

Besides, there is the economic benefit to the West of the numerous project contracts — many already won by Western nations — to be taken into consideration.

— Financial Times news feature

Kuwait to double grant to OPEC fund

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait will double to \$146 million its annual contribution to the Vienna-based OPEC fund for helping developing nations under a bill passed by its parliament Saturday.

Kuwait is a member of the 13-nation OPEC. The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which created its fund for international development in 1976.

The fund's initial capital of \$800 million has been replenished three times since it was set up.

Former Egyptian premiers call for economic reforms

CAIRO (R) — Calls for major reforms of the Egyptian economy were made by two former prime ministers at a meeting here to map out Egypt's economic strategy for the next five years.

The conference, attended by cabinet ministers, former government leaders and economic experts, was convened by President Hosni Mubarak to help work out practical ideas for improving Egypt's economic performance.

Officials said that during a closed session Saturday, former prime ministers Mustafa Khalil and Abdel Aziz Hegazi told the meeting major reforms were needed in economic policy and legislation.

Dr. Khalil, premier from Oct. 1978 to May 1980, urged a reorganisation of the public sector. According to officials, he said this sector should be removed from the control of ministries, handed over to state-run banks to manage and that a free hand should be given on pricing.

Dr. Hegazi, prime minister from 1973 to 1975, criticised some of the results of Egypt's "open door" policy, brought in by the late President Anwar Sadat and aimed at encouraging foreign investment after the 1973 Middle East War.

The three-day conference, which began Saturday, is designed to produce a series of policy recommendations which could help set new economic trends.

Topics under review include ways of boosting domestic production and cutting imports, the countering of Egypt's chronic housing shortage and ensuring that subsidies reach those in genuine need.

President Mubarak told the conference Saturday that if Egypt's population boom was not checked it could wreck the chances of achieving prosperity.

He said any new policy should be clear cut and far-sighted enough so that it would not have to be changed every time new ministers took office.

Wheels within wheels for the disabled



British car designer, Brian Waite, demonstrates his new wheelchair and lifting mechanism which can be fitted to virtually any standard motor car and could provide independence and mobility for many thousands of handicapped and elderly people.

Using his invention, the disabled person can enter or leave a car completely unaided, thus avoiding the slow and often painful process of being lifted in by an able-bodied helper who would also have to stow the empty wheelchair.

The electrically-powered chair has retractable wheels and, unlike standard wheelchairs, is strong and stable enough for a car driver, or it can be used as a passenger seat. The chair locates onto a lifting post which is fixed inside the car between the floor and upper seat belt anchor point on the door pillar. Once reversed up to the car and locked on to the

lifting mechanism, the chair is raised by an electro-hydraulic lift, rotated to face the front and lowered and locked into the normal position with the occupant seated throughout the action. To get out of the car the sequence is reversed.

The lift unit is inexpensive and takes up little room in the vehicle. It can be removed for fitting in another car so that disabled drivers and passengers are not restricted to specially-built vehicles which are expensive and advertise the owner's disability.

The chair is ergonomically designed and reclining for greater comfort and it also assists the breathing of the more severely disabled. Powered by dry-cell batteries, it has its own suspension and brakes and can be folded, without removing the batteries, for shipment.

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Laurel and Hardy
6:05 Children's Programme
6:25 Children's Programme
7:15 Local Programme
7:25 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Panorama
10:15 Boxing
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Environmental Protection
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: Taxi
9:10 Hart to Hart
10:00 News in English
10:15 Brideshead Revisited
11:00 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:30 Morning Show
7:40 News Headlines
7:50 Morning Show
8:00 30 minute Theatre
8:10 Sign off
8:10 News Headlines
8:20 Pop Session
8:30 News Summary
8:30 Pop Session
8:40 News Bulletin
8:40 News Bulletin
8:40 The Elton John Story
8:50 Concert Hour
9:00 News Summary
9:00 Old Favourites
9:00 French way of Life
9:00 Pop Session
9:00 Sports Round-up
9:00 North by Sea
9:00 News Desk
9:30 Instrumentals
9:30 Evening Show
9:30 News Summary
9:30 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 The End of the Affair 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News 24 Hours: News Summary 05:30 Peabody Choice 05:45 Is Sin Out of Date? 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Musician at Large 07:00 World News 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 The London Bach 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 A Word in Edgeways 10:15 The Instrument Makers 10:30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Backtracking 11:30 The Red Lectures 12:00 Radio News 12:15 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 The Revenue Men 14:15 The End of the Affair 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio News 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 The Red and the Black 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europa 17:25 New Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio News 18:30 Rhythms of Rooms 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Peabody Choice 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News; 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News. Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation" 18:30 New Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Aqaba
9:00 Damascus
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:00 Doha, Bahrain
10:10 Beirut, Larnaca
10:15 Abu Dhabi
10:55 Kuwait (SR)
14:10 Tripoli (LA)
14:25 Moscow (SU)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:25 Beirut
16:45 Bangkok
17:00 Athens
17:00 Cairo
18:05 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
18:05 London (BA)
18:30 Paris (AF)
20:30 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
01:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

03:00 Cairo
06:15 Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Damascus

07:00 Aqaba
09:00 Cairo (EA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York
11:15 Athens
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:45 Tunis, Madrid
12:00 Paris, London
13:00 Beirut
15:10 Tripoli (LA)
15:30 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
19:15 Dhahran
20:00 Cairo
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:30 Cairo (EA)
22:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman: Fayed Jallouh 24027
Issa Abu Haydar 37123
Zarqa: Khalil Abu Hussein 85001

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:55
Sunrise 6:19
Dhuhr 11:50
Asr 2:57
Maghreb 5:22
Isha 6:46

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Luwibdeh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman 24590
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman 23885
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shm-eisani 63249

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009

MUSEUMS

Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 34049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 61095
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 100.7/103.9
Lebanese pound 69.70/5
Syrian pound 58.5/58.8
Iraqi dinar 701/715
Kuwaiti dinar 1205.6/1210
Egyptian pound 345.3/347
Qatari riyal 94.5/94.8

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6-7-8
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92285/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 180
Eggplant (large) 200
Eggplant (small) 190
Potatoes (imported) 130
Marrow (small) 260
Marrow (large) 180
Cucumber (small) 540
Cucumber (large) 400
Hot Green Pepper 140
Sweet Pepper 300
Cabbage 120
Onions (dry) 120
Green onions 140
Garlic 500
Spinach 80
Coconut (piece) 300
Beans 380
Bananas 260
Bananas (Mukammar) 225

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

UAE dirham 93.7/94
Omani riyal 993.6/999.7
U.S. dollar 345/347
U.K. sterling 634.1/637.9
W. German mark 144.6/145.5
Swiss franc 180.3/181.4
French franc 57.5/57.3

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18

MARKET PRICES

Local Potatoes 160
Broad Beans 300
Apples (Golden) 280
Apples (Double Red) 280
Apples (Starken) 260
Lemons 160
Oranges (Shamouti) 220
Oranges (local) 140
Oranges (Valencia) 130
Cauliflowers (white) 110
Cauliflowers (local) 250
Bomali 230
Carrot 170
Turnips 170
Grapefruit 110
Beet 100
Lettuce (a head) 100
Mandarin oranges 250

SPORTS

Extraordinary bonanza at Victorian Open

Clayton races to a 3 stroke win

MELBOURNE (A.P.) — Victorian Michael Clayton, the newest professional in the star-studded field, raced away to a three stroke win in the \$100,000 Victorian Open at Metropolitan here on Sunday.

The 24-year-old Clayton, 1978 Australian amateur champion who turned professional last September, came from three under the card overnight to overhaul the earlier leaders, crack American Lee Trevino and fellow Melbourne player Bob Shearer, and put the title safe in his keeping six holes before the finish.

Clayton fired rounds of 67, 72, 74, 68 for a seven under par total of 281.

The tournament provided an extraordinary bonanza for the former national amateur champion—he collected a total of \$38,000, \$18,000 for winning and \$20,000 for Saturday's hole-in-one at the 13th.

From a rookie only a week ago to a dollar-laden player right in the pro spotlight with Sunday's overwhelming win, Clayton turned on the brilliant home-town win the huge galleries had been

eagerly awaiting since last Thursday.

Clayton gave himself little or no chance of success at the start of Sunday's vital final round.

"I just did not think I was good enough to give a player like Lee Trevino two shots," he said.

But at the end of it all, Clayton had beaten Shearer by three strokes and left Trevino floundering with a three under 285—a mark he shared with West Australian Graham Marsh and Canadian Jerry Anderson.

Shearer shot rounds of 69, 71, 71, 73 to pick up \$9,800. Trevino finished in joint third spot after a final round of 74.

Clayton's steadiness and superiority was emphasised by his six birdies and two bogeys in the final round of 68 which took him to a four round total of 281 with Sunday's effort seeing him crash through the front nine in 33 then come home in par 35.

But what does a young pro do when he is suddenly confronted with so much money?

"I will talk to a few guys about it and possibly buy a house or something," he said.

Clayton disclosed that he had missed the cuts in three earlier tournaments in his brief pro career and said he had only \$267 when he went to the Tooths Classic at Tweed Heads in November.

"I owed my uncle, Peter Rankin, \$1,000 at that time. He gave that amount, told me to pay it back when I could and simply said 'just go and play,'" Michael said.

There were no hard luck stories from the Victorian open. For the beaten brigade it was simply a case of Clayton's consistency overshadowing the lapses of others.

By mid-afternoon Sunday it was a certainty there would be a home-town result with Shearer and Clayton together on six under the card and the earlier challengers being relegated to the background.

But at the half-way Mark Clayton had edged out to seven under and that was the way he stayed until he gained another stroke at the 14th — he lost it at the next, regained it at the 16th only to drop back to seven under at the 17th.

At the same time Shearer had bogeyed the 10th and 13th to slip to four under and he never recovered from that point.

Trevino, expected to cut loose early in Sunday's round, got away to a bad start when he double bogeyed the first hole after getting into a bunker then bogeyed the fifth and although he recovered ground at the 12th and 14th was always more or less out of the firing line.

For the man who came here to breathe life into the tournament and was actually favourite for most of the early rounds it was clear well before the end of the front nine that his biggest take could only be a share of the minor money.

Anderson, four under overnight, started to give ground at the ninth which he double bogeyed and from then on was never a threat.

Spinks disposes of Wasajja in 6 rounds

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Michael Spinks easily overpowered challenger Mustapha Wasajja of Uganda Saturday, stopping him at one minute and 36 seconds of the sixth round to retain his World Boxing Association light-heavyweight title.

Spinks, now undefeated in 19 fights with 13 knockouts, was never in danger as he successfully defended his title for the second time.

Wasajja, the WBA's number one contender who has campaigned almost exclusively in Uganda, took a 24-0-1 record into the fight. But he lacked power and showed only a harmless jab.

Spinks hurt Wasajja in the fourth and fifth rounds before unleashing an unanswered barrage of punches in the sixth round.

Mahre brothers sweep a one-two victory

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany (R) — American ski twins Steve and Phil Mahre swept to a one-two victory in a men's World Cup slalom event here Sunday.

Steve, the newly-crowned world giant slalom champion, clocked one minute 35.79 seconds to beat his brother by 1.07 seconds. Paolo de Chiesa of Italy was third, over a second behind Steve.

Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, the world slalom champion, was eliminated in the first run, a rare occurrence for the most consistent man on the skiing circuit.

Two other first-run casualties were Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia and Bengt Fjallberg of Sweden, who took the slalom silver and bronze medals behind Stenmark at the World Championships in Schladming, Austria, a week ago.

Steve Mahre built his win on a rapid first run of 49.18 seconds which left him 0.65 seconds clear of nearest challenger Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg and 0.91 ahead of brother Phil.

He opened the sixth with a hard overhand right that snapped back Wasajja's head. The champion then pinned the Ugandan against the ring ropes, scoring with both hands until the challenger appeared to be out on his feet.

Referee Tony Perez then stopped the bout. There were no knockdowns and neither fighter was hurt.

Spinks said later he had stopped Wasajja with a "perfect left hook."

"I tricked him first. Then he dropped both hands and I hit him picture perfect," Spinks said.

Spinks said he was hit hard only once, by a shot to the body early in the fight.

"I saw his style and I felt good about myself," Spinks said. "I knew it would be a matter of time that he wouldn't be able to defend himself. He was clever, however. He didn't fall for every trick I had. I just took my time, picked by shots."

Referee Perez said Wasajja was out on his feet by the time he separated the two fighters in the sixth round.

"Wasajja was standing up, but he was out cold," Perez said.

Spinks, the brother of former heavyweight champion Leon Spinks, received \$300,000 while Wasajja collected \$90,000.

Spinks, who won a gold medal as a middleweight in the 1976 Olympics, won the WBA title when he outpointed Eddie Mustafa Muhammad last July.

Also Saturday night, Alexis Arguello of Nicaragua won his 18th successive title fight when he retained the World Boxing Council (WBC) lightweight crown by stopping American James "Bubba" Busceme in two minutes 35 seconds of the sixth round at Beaumont, Texas.

Arguello whose unbeaten run, includes championship bouts when he held the featherweight and junior-lightweight titles, nailed Busceme with a left hook late in the sixth round and followed up with a hard shot to the body.

The Nicaraguan then landed a right cross to the head and referee Octavio Mayron stopped the fight as Busceme staggered towards his corner.

Arguello, 30, has now won 74 of his 78 fights, 60 inside the distance, in 18 years as a professional.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—Every once in a while the term "duplication of values" appears in your column. Do you play with a pinochle deck? I'm not familiar with the meaning of this term and would appreciate an explanation.—R. Bowman, Charleston, S.C.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—When partners have a concentration of strength in the same suit, or of controls, the high cards may not be pulling their weight. That is because their values are "duplicated." If you discover this in an auction, it is usually wise to be a little conservative.

Below are some examples of duplication of values:

a) Dummy K J b) Dummy A 5

Declarer A Q Declarer Void K 3

c) Dummy A K Q d) Dummy K A J

5 4 3 6

Declarer 6 5 Declarer 7 4 2

In a) declarer can make only two tricks in the suit despite the fact that he has the four top cards. Thus, the queen and jack are not work-

ing—they are "duplicated" values. Though the combined point count is 10, only 7 of those points are of use to declarer. In b), because the ace is in the void suit, declarer has at least one sure loser in the other suit; had the ace been opposite the king, it would be worth two full tricks instead of being useless.

Hands c) and d) represent cases of partial duplication. In c), declarer has three losers in dummy's weak suit, while in d), declarer's singleton is opposite the K-Q. J. However the duplication in dummy's strong suit is partially offset by the fact that, in some cases, declarer might be able to obtain useful discards on dummy's winners.

Q.—What is the right way to handle this combination?

Dummy K Q 10 7 6 5 4

Declarer 3

—K. Ladd, San Francisco, Calif.

A.—You don't say how many tricks you need in the suit, but strangely enough, it makes no difference. The right play is to finesse the ten, regardless of whether you need four, five or six tricks from the suit. If you are mathematically minded, the finesse will produce four tricks 98 percent of the time, five tricks 88 percent of the time, and six tricks 84 percent of the time.

English Division
One standings

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Southampton	25	14	5	6	45	32	47
Manchester United	24	13	6	5	38	19	45
Manchester City	25	12	6	7	40	28	42
Arsenal	23	12	5	6	21	16	41
Swansea	24	12	4	8	35	34	40
Liverpool	22	11	6	5	40	20	39
Ipswich	20	12	2	6	36	30	38
Brighton	24	9	10	5	29	24	37
Tottenham	20	11	3	6	34	31	36
Everton	25	9	8	8	34	31	35
Nottingham Forest	23	9	6	8	26	30	33
West Ham	23	7	10	6	40	33	31
Stoke	25	8	5	12	28	34	29
West Bromwich	20	7	6	7	26	23	27
Aston Villa	24	6	8	10	26	32	26
Notts County	23	7	5	11	30	38	26
Coventry	24	6	6	12	34	40	24
Leeds	21	6	6	9	20	33	24
Birmingham	22	4	9	9	33	37	21
Wolverhampton	24	5	4	15	15	40	19
Sunderland	23	4	6	13	17	36	18
Middlesbrough	22	2	8	12	17	33	14

Argentinian World Cup stars threatened with suspension

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Nine members of Argentina's World Cup soccer squad, including captain Daniel Passarella and striker Mario Kempes, face suspension from the finals because of a pay dispute with their club.

The River Plate club suspended

all 16 players selected for a friendly game against Uruguayan club Penarol last Wednesday after they refused to agree to special pay arrangements.

The club's board meets on Monday to fix a time limit on the suspensions. If it applies a lengthy ban the Argentine Football Association (AFA) could follow suit and bar the nine players from the national squad for the same period.

Sources in the AFS said the nine men could be suspended for a year which would mean they would not play in Spain in June.

The other World Cup squad players threatened with suspension are goalkeeper Ubaldo Fillol, forward Ramon Diaz, midfielder players Americo Gallego and Enzo Bulleri and defenders Oscar Gorrillo, Julio Olaricoechea and Alberto Tarantini.

CONSTRUCTION PLANT SALE

Due to contract completion, KIER INTERNATIONAL LTD have the following construction plant for sale:

- 2 no. 250 C.F.M compressors
- 2 no. Sykes UV 150 HP pumps
- 2 no. Diesel bar benders
- 2 no. Diesel bar cutters
- 2 no. Benford 21-14 concrete mixers
- 1 no. Benford concrete dumper
- 1 no. Drillmaster A24 drill, including soil investigation equipment.
- 1 no. 50-tonne cement silo
- 1 no. Bomag 90 pedestrian vibrating roller
- 2 no. Welding transformers
- 1 no. Babcock 1174 GT tower crane
- 1 no. Mercedes 2,000-gallon diesel tanker
- 1 no. Mercedes 5,000-gallon water tanker

Various hand tools, both compressed-air driven and electric.

Above all duty unpaid.
Also for sale, duty paid:

- 1 no. Mazda 929 L Estate car Dec. 1979
- 1 no. Datsun 1800 pickup Jan. 1980
- 2 no. Ingersoll Rand plate compactor.

For further details, ring Aqaba (04) 5748, or telex 62253 KIERAQ JO.

JORDAN T.V.
Programme Dep.

Tuesday on Channel 6, at 9:10
SEVEN AGES

A seven-programme documentary presenting an in-depth look at how people change throughout their life, from infancy to old age. It is not so much about growth and decay, but more about what people do and how their behaviour changes throughout their lives.

MR. HORN
Best Sellers

In the Wild West... that period of American history that existed from the end of the Civil War to the end of the 19th century....

Tom Horn was the most talented frontier figure who ever lived: A man of mastery and mystery whose legendary career has been recorded through history and folklore.

Starring
David Carradine
Richard Widmark
Karen Black

AMASHEH CHEMIE-TECHNIK
IMPORT CONSULTING
Tel. 91036

Announces the availability of the following materials:

1. Prime choice stainless steel sheets, West German origin.
2. Galvanized self cutting screws.
3. Segmental saw blades.
4. TRANN-JAEGER, longitudinal and circular cold saws.
5. HYMER aluminium ladders, with versatile applications.
6. Stainless steel fittings.
7. German wall and floor ceramic, first-class.

CAR FOR SALE

DODGE CELESTE 1600 cc, 65,000 Km. White colour.
CUSTOMS NOT PAID.

Tel. 44585

ATLAS TRAVEL &
TOURIST AGENCY

OUR SERVICES INCLUDE:

- Ticketing & reservations
- Most convenient flights & attractive economical air fares
- Hotel reservations world-wide
- Transfers & assistance service at airport
- Package tours
- Convention organisers
- Guided tours for juniors
- Telex service & executive business services

For information please contact ATLAS TOURS:

P. O. Box 7131 - Tel. 37586/24262 - Cable Add. ATLASTOURS - Telex No. 21760. ATLAS JO
King Hussein Street - Amman - Jordan

ALLERMAN CITY LINERS
ایلمان سیتی لاینرز

From UK, North Continent & Italy to AQABA
من بريطانيا وأوروبا وإيطاليا إلى العقبة

The Container Vessels	Ellesmere	Antwerp	La Spezia	Aqaba
MARLENE Voy 3	23.1	25.1	1.2	10.2
LOTTE SCHER Voy 2	7.1	10.2	18.2	28.2
METEOR Voy 7	21.2	23.2	2.3	12.3

GENERAL AGENTS:
M.A. TRANS SHIPPING AGENCIES
791 5213 - 68556
79164 21043 MTRANS JO

FEATURES

Giving patients as much as they expect

By Jonathan Sharp

Reuter

SHANGHAI — The thumb on Miss Chao Jianping's left hand looks a bit odd, but it works well enough.

Miss Chao's "thumb" used to be her second toe. It was transplanted in 1977 when she lost her thumb in a factory accident.

Within four months of the operation the new thumb, or "finger" as such transferred digits are known, was working well, with a full sense of feeling restored.

It is also strong, as this reporter found out when she pressed it into his arm. Moreover the loss of a toe has not affected her gait.

To Chen Zhongwei, surgeon at Shanghai's Sixth People's Hospital, the toe-for-thumb operation

was routine, almost simple compared to some of his other feats of human carpentry.

A recent case involved a worker who lost both hands. Using two of the man's toes and flaps of skin from his big toes wrapped around pieces of bone, Dr. Chen was able to fashion what he calls "lobster claws" in place of the severed hands.

The result may not be very pretty, but it works.

And it works better than artificial limbs, which have no sense of feeling, and is cheaper, a major

consideration in a country with limited resources.

Dr. Chen, aged 52, won world attention in 1963 when he succeeded in rejoining the severed right hand of a worker who was able to resume his original job after a year.

The achievement was not quite the first of its kind. American surgeon Ronald Malt rejoined the arm of a 14-year-old boy in Boston in 1962.

But Dr. Chen and other surgeons at the Sixth People's Hospital are recognised as among the world's best at this kind of operation, with success rates second to none.

Out of 280 cases where limbs were severed, the survival rate of the replanted limbs was 86 per cent, Dr. Chen said in an interview.

Initially the hospital was less

successful in replanting severed fingers, which involves rejoining minute blood vessels and nerve ends.

With no micro-surgical facilities such as a radio microscope, "We were using a magnifying glass or even our naked eyes," Dr. Chen recalled.

But since 1973, with the help of a radio microscope, the survival rate of the replanted digits has risen to 92 per cent.

Dr. Chen calculates that he and his colleagues have stitched back about 450 fingers and only hospitals in Melbourne and Munich have done more.

Another technique for which Dr. Chen is famous involves patients with cancer in their upper arms. In cases where the malignancy is not too advanced, he removes the entire section of the arm containing the tumour, and then rejoins the limb.

The result is that the patients,

especially young people, suffer psychological problems as a result of undergoing treatment that leaves them looking in some way odd.

But the disadvantages are outweighed if the patient can resume some sort of useful work, he says.

The emphasis in Chinese medicine is on practical and economic results, which may explain why heart transplants have apparently not found favour despite the proven virtuosity of Chinese surgeons, Western experts believe.

Nobody questions the devotion of Chinese surgeons to saving life, but in view of the expense of heart transplants and the low survival rate, in the Chinese context such operations are simply not cost-effective.

Dr. Chen disclosed that three or four heart transplants had been tried in China, but they had been "quite expensive" and the patients had not survived more than a few months.

He also explained why stitching back limbs and toe-to-hand transfers were performed more in China than elsewhere.

Cost was one reason. He estimated that a transplant of a toe to a hand cost \$3,000 in the United States, but only a fraction of that amount here.

Surgeons in China get tiny salaries compared with their Western counterparts. Despite his international renown, Dr. Chen earns just 140 yuan (\$80) per month.

Dr. Chen also said that surgeons in the West bore a heavier mental burden than in China because of the legal problems they might face if operations like limb replants went wrong.

In China, no such problems existed. Patients were happy to get what medical attention they could and "they forgave us if we do something not so good," he said.

Brazil's drunken cars

By Bruce Handler
The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil — Brazil's programme to run automobiles on alcohol has become a functioning reality, despite some minor setbacks.

More than 400,000 automobiles in Latin America's biggest country now run on alcohol, without the need for gasoline. No other nation in the world has as many alternative-energy vehicles on its roads.

The fuel is pure alcohol, not the gasoline-alcohol mixture known as gasohol. It's made from home-grown sugar cane, an important fact in a nation that still has to import three-fourths of its crude oil at a cost of over \$10 billion a year.

Present Joao Figueiredo has called the alcohol car programme "The path toward freeing us from mass energy imports."

The switch from gasoline to alcohol, however, has not been as quick or widespread as Brazil's car industry — which is owned by U.S. and European automakers — had hoped.

In 1979 the industry loudly and proudly proclaimed that by 1981, it would be turning out 300,000 alcohol cars a year. But last year, which saw an overall slump in Brazil's economy and heavy industry in general, alcohol cars numbered only around 130,000.

Likewise alcohol production is running a little behind earlier government predictions. Last year, however, it was 1.14 billion gallons — nearly five times more than the country was making before anybody thought about driving on something other than gasoline.

Commerce and Industry Minister Joao Camilo Penna has called car manufacturers, automobile dealers and alcohol producers to his office to talk about how to keep the alcohol programme running smoothly in 1982.

Despite Brazil's vast expanses of farmland and sunny climate for growing sugar cane and other alcohol-yielding vegetable products, it still costs a reported \$36 to produce a barrel of alcohol fuel here. That's more than sellers in the Rotterdam spot market ever got for oil when Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) pressure was at its peak.

Government officials and people in the industry here say that

with increased production and improved farming and distilling technology, the price of alcohol will come down.

In the meantime, to get drivers to switch to alcohol cars, the government artificially keeps the pump price at just 60 per cent of that of gasoline, which currently costs \$2.33 a gallon.

The annual federal highway tax for alcohol cars is half that for gasoline vehicles. And you can fill up with alcohol in Brazil on Saturday, while gasoline pumps must remain shut Saturdays and Sundays.

Because alcohol has less calorie-producing power than gasoline, alcohol cars get reduced mileage. But recent studies show the fuel-consumption gap narrows in stop-and-go city driving. Most cars in Brazil operate in crowded, traffic-snarled big cities.

Another problem with alcohol has been the corrosion of cars' metal parts.

Some people mix a quart of kerosene with every tankful of gasoline, alcohol cars get reduced mileage. The Ford subsidiary in Brazil now is advertising nickel-plated carburetors for its second generation of alcohol cars.

Volkswagen and Fiat, too, claim alcohol corrosion problems soon will be a thing of the past.

Improved technology also is correcting a drawback of Brazil's earlier alcohol cars: Trouble getting them started on chilly mornings.

Brainstorm continues without

Natalie Wood

LOS ANGELES — The making of the film *Brainstorm*, abandoned when one of its stars, Natalie Wood, drowned, has resumed with Lloyds Insurance Syndicate of London paying at least part of the remaining costs, studio officials said. Miss Wood, 43, has only three more days of filming to complete when she drowned off Catalina Island, off the Coast of California last November. The studio, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, (MGM), considered abandoning the film, saying some of the scenes still to be shot with Miss Wood were vital to the story. Studio officials said the script had been rewritten to avoid using a double for Miss Wood.

Ceramic engines: Fact or fiction?

TOKYO — The development of a car engine made from ceramics has underlined the potential of a material regarded as a substitute for metals and touched off a boom in shares of ceramics manufacturers on the Tokyo stock exchange.

Scientists say that engines made of new ceramics, already widely used in integrated circuits and spacecraft, will not be in the family car for many years.

"But people like dreams," says one share analyst of the boom sparked by investors sensing the profits of the future.

It follows last year's launching by Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) of a 10-year programme for 15 high-technology companies to develop more advanced ceramics.

New ceramics are far removed from the conventional and fragile types that make up china and bathroom tiles.

Research is under way in several countries, although one U.S. manufacturer, Corning Glass, believes that all-ceramic car engines are "really just toys used to advertise the potential of the industry."

A Corning spokesman says ceramic engines do not have sufficient power. "In any case, designing cars is the job of auto manufacturers," he said.

But he noted the new ceramics had been used on the wings of the Viking spacecraft that landed on Mars, and in the catalytic converters fitted to millions of cars in order to clean up exhaust emissions.

Resistance to heat and corrosion is seen as an attractive feature of the new ceramics.

The types used by Japanese firms in integrated circuits, the backbone of computers, are based on alumina. Ceramics for engines are made from silicon nitride, which can be produced by combining silicon and atmospheric nitrogen.

The Japanese spark plug firm NGK has test-run a ceramic engine while Kyoto Ceramic says its own version actually powered a car.

Estonian armchair admiral



There are millions of people in the world, nuts on collecting ships.

something. Heinar Pajuste, a resident of Tallinn, capital of Estonia, collects models of sailing ships.

There are 40 ships hanging on the walls of his flat, made of brass sheets as thin as 0.2-0.5 m.m. some models being as big as one metre long. Heinar Pajuste, assistant foreman at the Marat knitted-fabric mills association, builds his fleet after drawings and photographs in old books, magazines, postcards and other pieces containing ships' design and pictures.

— Fotokhronika FASS

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUPON

LOFEN

TALLEB

KOPHOU

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: OUTDO PIOUS COUPON MISUSE
Answer: What a ladle is — A SOUP SCOOP.

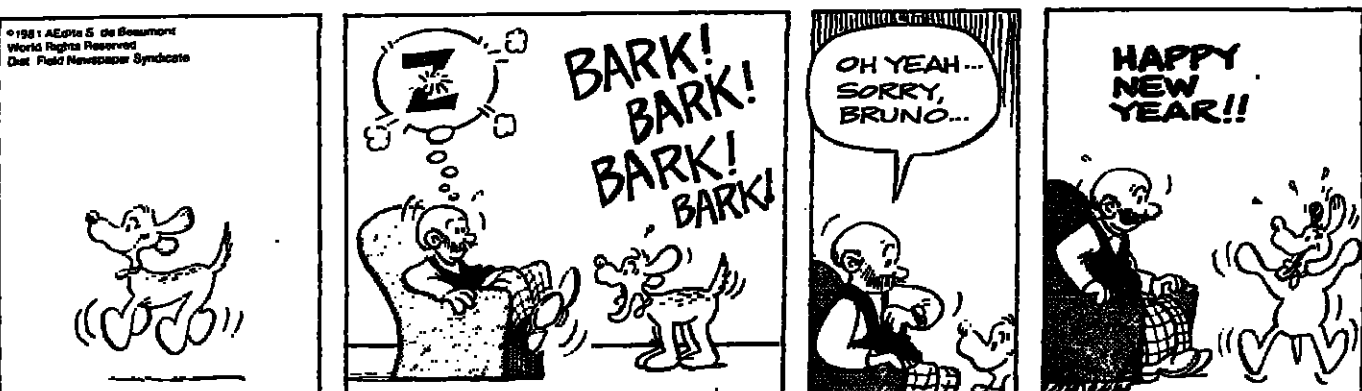
THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

"If he could get them everything they want, he wouldn't be working here for \$3.50 an hour."

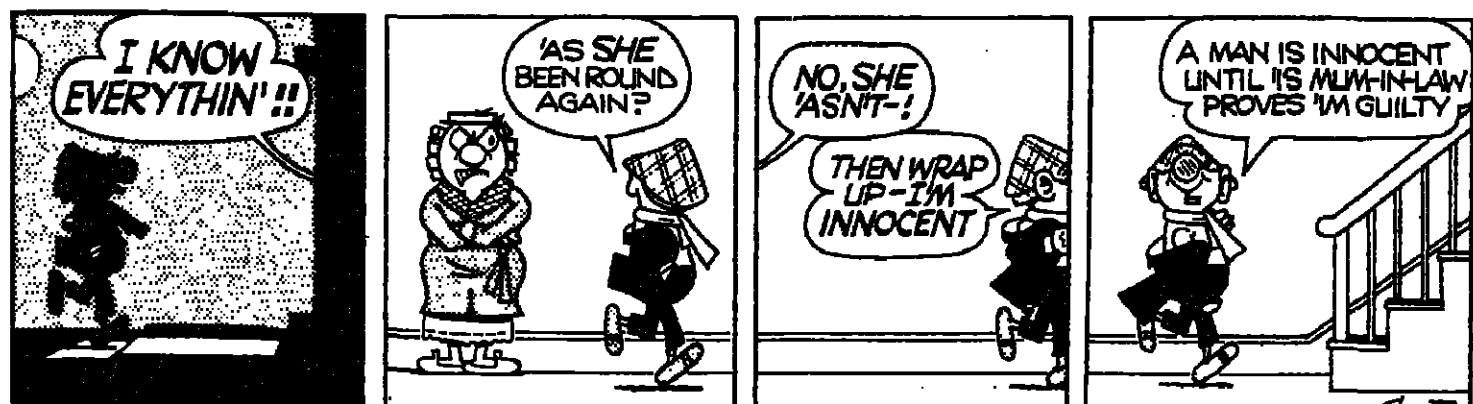
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are now under good influences for devising and arranging a campaign of action whereby you can gain more abundance in the future. Come to the aid of a friend.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Steer clear of one in power who is critical of your actions. Show greater concern for loved one. Be careful of your credit.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Come to a better understanding with associates. The planets are not favorable for taking chances now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Changing your attitude with others is wise now. Try to be more cooperative with associates. Express happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Forget fun for now and concentrate on creative talents you have. Try to have better rapport with others.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Not a good time for talks with associates since they are not agreeable right now. Study new outlets that could be profitable.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Take care of communication problems and forget about recreation for now. Be careful in handling money.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Show close ties more affection and put aside any arguments at home. Plan some needed repairs. Enjoy the social tonight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make plans to improve your health and appearance. A business condition can be improved. Strive for increased happiness.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Confer with experts and know how best to advance your present position in life. Avoid financial expenditures.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Financial affairs need much of your time and attention now. Follow the sound advice of a business expert.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't fret over some secret annoyance which you cannot change. Plan time for improving your health. Be more businesslike.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put those secret worries behind you by doing something constructive about them. A good time to follow your hunches.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will study every factor and detail of any situation and then formulate an improved plan. Give good spiritual training early in life. Your progeny could easily excel in sports. There's also musical talent here.

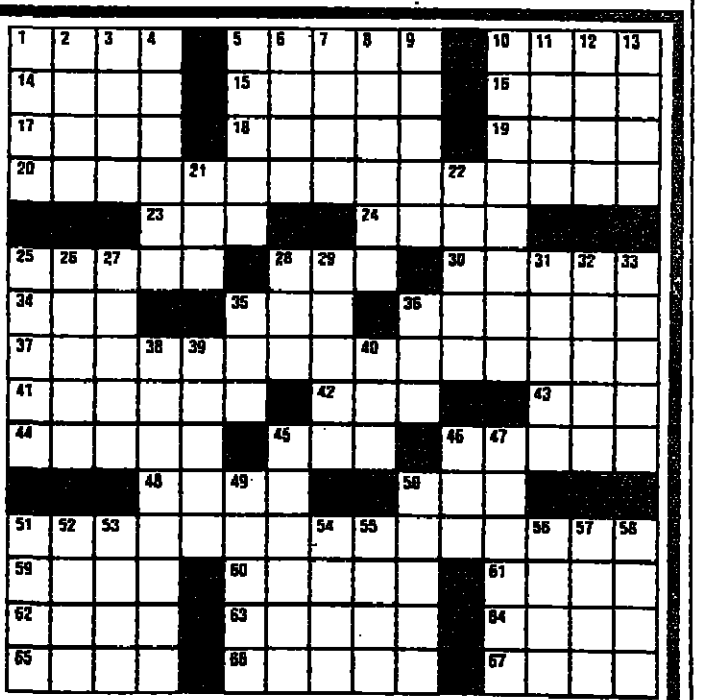
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Nancy Mc Carthy

ACROSS	30 Actor Keith	59 Gudrun's	27 Birch
1 Dandies	34 Hooper	husband	28 High priest
5 Stitch	35 Rubber tree	60 Rapsallion	29 Jewish
temporarily	36 Kind of	61 Soft muslin	feast
10 Weight	play	62 Musial or	31 — long-
14 Baseball	37 Goes horse-	Kenton	legs
baseball	back in,	63 Amerind	32 Brilliance
name	away	abode	33 Cubic
15 Abominate	41 Pallid	64 Gaelic	35 L.A. school
16 Wild ox	42 Before	65 Vocal music	letters
17 Ancient axe	43 Patriotic	66 Two-wheeled	36 Sugar
18 Vaquero's	group: abbr.	vehicle of	suffix
rope	44 European	of old	38 Sending
19 Iran coin	finch	67 Lack	forth
20 Describing	45 "— pro		39 Body cavity
John Wayne	nobis"		40 Equality
23 Fodder	46 Philippine		45 Snow
plant	Island		leopards
24 Same: Fr.	48 Ballerina		46 Cap
25 Harsh	shirt		47 Minstrel
28 Between ar	50 Shoe —		show
and tee	51 Bugle call		49 Style

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15					16			
17				18					19			
20				21					22			
23				24					25			
26				27					28			
29				30					31			
32				33					34			
35				36					37			
38				39					40			
41				42					43			
44				45					46			
47				48					49			
50				51					52			
53				54					55			
56				57					58			
59				60					61			
62				63					64			
65				66					67			



1981 by Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Synd. Inc.
All Rights Reserved

هكذا هي الدنيا

WORLD

Tikhonov says Kremlin has vital interest to solve Poland's crises

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov was Sunday quoted as saying Moscow had a vital interest in the re-establishment of normal life in Poland and was giving its ally considerable economic aid.

In an interview with the Japanese newspaper Asahi, released here by the official TASS news agency, Mr. Tikhonov gave the Kremlin's unambiguous backing to the imposition of martial law in Poland.

But he gave no clear indication of how far Moscow was prepared to go in shoring up the Polish economy and helping Warsaw pay its debts to the West.

Mr. Tikhonov, repeating earlier charges by Moscow, accused the West of pursuing a dangerous course by trying to internationalise events in Poland.

E. Germans stage peace demonstration

DRESDEN, East Germany (R) — Thousands of young East Germans took part in an unprecedented peace demonstration on Saturday after hearing mild criticism by churchmen of the attitude of Communist governments to disarmament.

They lit candles and joined hands in a circle on the ruins of a Dresden church to sing "We Shall Overcome."

The occasion was the 37th anniversary of Dresden's destruction by British and American bombers in a Second World War raid which killed at least 35,000 people and razed one of Europe's most beautiful cities.

Mugabe vows to 'strike' at Nkomo for 'coup plot'

SALISBURY (R) — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will take action this week against his junior coalition partner, the ZAPU party of Joshua Nkomo, for alleged treachery, a spokesman for Mr. Mugabe said Sunday. He gave no hint of what Mr. Mugabe has in mind.

The spokesman said an announcement will be made on radio, television and in the press following the discovery of arms and munitions hidden on ZAPU farms in the southern province of Matabeleland. ZAPU's political power base.

The prime minister on Saturday spoke out in the most bitter terms against Mr. Nkomo and ZAPU, his allies in the black nationalist war against white rule in the former Rhodesia.

Using language he has refrained from deploying against any other opposition grouping, even the all-white Rhodesian Front of ex-Prime Minister Ian Smith, Mr. Mugabe said that as a partner in government Mr. Nkomo and ZAPU were like a cobra in the house.

"The only way to deal effectively with a snake is to strike and destroy its head," he said.

FitzGerald or Haughey, economic problems will continue to haunt Irish

DUBLIN (R) — The Irish Republic's two million voters go to the polls this week knowing they face a grim economic future whichever party they choose in a general election.

Government and opposition alike promise only austerity and belt-tightening to pull the country out of its economic plight, described by outgoing Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald as a "nightmare."

Unemployment stands at 12 per cent of the work force and inflation at more than 20 per cent. The country is on the brink of bankruptcy because of high foreign borrowing and investment which has made Ireland prosperous but only at the cost of massive debts serviced at high interest rates.

Dr. FitzGerald called Thursday's election after parliament last month rejected his 1982 budget. He goes to the country with the same unpleasant message that sweeping tax increases are the only remedy for spiralling government debt.

Opposition leader and former Prime Minister Charles Haughey is offering an alternative budget which is slightly less tough but still aims at pushing up taxes to allow a cut in borrowing.

Opinion polls put Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail (Warriors of

He said the United States was showing "startling hypocrisy" in its attitude to Poland and was trying to use the crisis to impose its political and economic supremacy over its allies.

"It can be said with full justification that martial law has saved Polish society from anarchy, disintegration and civil war," Mr. Tikhonov said.

Immediately after the declaration of martial law on Dec. 13 the Soviet Union withheld its open endorsement, describing the clampdown in Warsaw as "events of great importance."

Western diplomats believe this early reticence was prompted by Soviet fears of being identified too closely with the introduction of martial law and by uncertainty over the level of resistance to it in Poland.

The most remarkable thing about the demonstration was that it took place at all. In Communist East Germany, unofficial demonstrations are not allowed.

Earlier, 6,000 people in their teens and twenties packed into the Kreuzkirche for a peace forum organised by the Protestant Evangelical Church.

Church officials said they organised the meeting because they wanted to try to contain the growing desire for an active peace movement similar to that in West Germany.

Many of the audience wore jeans and parkas, bore "Ban-the-Bomb" badges and had long hair. Johannes Hempel, the bishop of

Mr. Tikhonov's open statement of support for martial law was the first by a top member of the Soviet leadership. It went further than anything said by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko when Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek came here last month.

According to East European sources, the Polish leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, is expected to visit Moscow soon, once the central committee of the Polish Communist Party has held a full meeting.

The Soviet prime minister's open endorsement of martial law appeared to be setting the tone for such a visit.

Mr. Tikhonov said the Soviet Union was "vitaly interested in the restoration of the normal life of the Polish people, our neighbour and ally."

Saxony, told them he believed most governments wanted to avoid war.

"I can only think that our government and that of the Soviet Union are amongst those. But there is a growing feeling that that is not enough," he added.

East German authorities have rejected church demands for an alternative to military service and an end to pre-military training in schools.

Bishop Hempel said the church should treat the rejection "seriously but loosely." But he was unable to reply when a questioner asked how a military reservist could so react without facing prison as well.

U.S. recalls army adviser in Salvador

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. has recalled a senior army officer and disciplined other American military advisers in El Salvador for violating a rule against carrying combat rifles.

The White House said Saturday that the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Dean Hinton, ordered the senior officer home and reprimanded four other advisers after an investigation showed the five had carried M-16 rifles on a training mission.

"The assignment of the senior member of the technical team has been curtailed and the other members admonished," it said.

Administration officials would not release the name of the senior officer, but Ambassador Hinton told a news conference in San Salvador it was Lt. Col. Harry Metander, who has been in El Salvador for more than four months.

An administration spokesman said officers had determined that the area where the advisers carried the forbidden weapons was controlled by Salvadoran government troops. Some reporters on the scene said it was one where anti-government guerrillas were active.

The M-16 incident came to light when a camera crew from the U.S. Cable News network videotaped the Americans carrying the rifles. The affair underlined the delicacy of the U.S. military mission in El Salvador.

Pope ordains 90 Nigerian priests

KADUNA, Nigeria (Agencies) — Pope John Paul celebrated an open air mass and ordained 90 priests Sunday in mainly Muslim northern Nigeria during a four-nation tour of West Africa.

The Pope flew to the northern city of Kaduna from Lagos midway through his five-day visit to Nigeria, the first leg of his tour.

Authorities have banned political activities for a month to ensure "a de-politicised atmosphere" during the Pope's visit to Kaduna state, where there is a minority of 150,000 Catholics in a population of some eight million.

The 61-year-old pontiff is on his first foreign trip since he was wounded nine months ago in an assassination attempt in Rome.

Portugal taut with political accusations

LISBON (R) — Political tension was running high in Portugal Sunday with Communists accusing the right-wing government of creating a climate of hysteria after it linked the pro-Soviet Communist Party with a plot to subvert democracy.

In a television broadcast Saturday night, Interior Minister Angelo Correia said the government had failed an attempt to overthrow democracy after a series of "subversive actions" during the Communist-led one-day strike on Friday.

But the country was quiet Sunday and newspapers gave scant space to the coup allegations, leading some political observers to believe the government was using its discovery of a carload of arms and alleged coup plans as political capital to discredit the Communists.

The mass was celebrated in Murtala Muhammad Square, named after a Nigerian military leader assassinated in 1976.

In the act of consecration the Pope said: "May they carry forward the apostolic work begun here by the missionaries some generations ago."

There were two choirs, one singing mostly in English and the other in Hausa, the language spoken by the Northern majority tribe.

Two cardinals, one of them Nigerian Cardinal Dominic Ekandem, and two Nigerian archbishops assisted the Pope.

Some 300 Polish workers on government contracts in Kaduna

greeted the Pope with a huge banner bearing the names of Poland and the suspended free trade union, Solidarity, in red and white.

As he passed his widely cheering compatriots, the Pope spotted a boy waving a Polish flag. He ordered the driver to stop and bent over to kiss the hem of the flag.

To the cheering throng, the Pope proclaimed, "Sazuku," which means "how are you?" in the language of the Hausa tribe.

But the pontiff was not the only linguistic showman. The choir saluted the Polish-born Pope by chanting "Stolar" — Polish for "may you live 100 years." The hymns they sang were in both Hausa and English.

It had also hinted that it planned further cuts in the number of Soviet representatives in Lisbon, following the expulsion of two diplomats last month as a sign of its displeasure over events in Poland.

When the strike failed to win widespread support, the government proclaimed a victory for democracy and it was in the same mood that it announced that a subversive plot had been thwarted during police searches on Friday evening.

Much of the tension between the six-month old government and the Communist Party centres on Communist opposition to revision of the country's revolutionary constitution due to be completed this spring.

American cleric slain in Guatemala

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — A U.S. citizen serving in Guatemala as a member of a Catholic order was shot and killed Saturday, but details surrounding the incident remained sketchy Sunday, the State Department said.

Brother James Arnold Miller, 37, was attacked outside his residence in Huehuetenango, about 270 kilometres northwest of Guatemala City, said State Department spokeswoman Anita Stockman.

"We don't yet have the circumstances surrounding his death... as far as the motivation for his assassination," said Ms. Stockman.

Brother Miller was with the La Salle Order, which is headquartered in Minneapolis, Ms. Stockman said.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was informed of the incident as he flew back to Washington from Bucharest, Romania, the spokeswoman said, adding that the State Department was

informed of the slaying by the U.S. embassy in Guatemala City.

The Guatemala national police in Huehuetenango were investigating, Ms. Stockman said, and "we're waiting to see what they can provide."

About 300 people have been killed each month recently in a struggle between leftist and rightist death squads in the Central American nation, which borders Mexico on the north and El Salvador and Honduras on the south.

'If you want money, you can have it'

TOKYO (A.P.) — A woman scattered about 2 million yen (\$8,695) in cash before more than 100 shoppers at a small Tokyo department store Sunday, saying "If you want money, you can have it," police said.

A guard and shoppers on the fifth floor collected the money and handed it back to the woman, saying "Please don't do this here," police said.

But that didn't stop her.

She then ran down to the second floor and started flinging more bills and coins before the startled shoppers.

Police said the woman, about 40, ran out of the store before they reached the scene. The shopkeepers said they did not know what motivated the woman in her Valentine's Day act.

Better chances for Chinese to emigrate to U.S.

By Michael Rank
Reuter

Chinese relaxation

PEKING — Chinese hoping to emigrate to the United States have a better chance now than they have had for more than 30 years, diplomatic sources say.

But they say those who want to settle in Hong Kong are likely to see their prospects fade fairly soon.

The sources said the number of Chinese immigrants to the U.S. could soar from 8,000 last year to 14,000 in 1982 as a result of legislation passed by Congress in late 1981.

China and Taiwan were until recently classified as a single entity under U.S. immigration law. That stipulated that not more than 20,000 people born in any one country can qualify to immigrate to the United States.

But under new legislation passed last year, China and Taiwan are classified separately for immigration purposes, so that 20,000 people born on the mainland and an equal number born on Taiwan could be able to immigrate.

But the diplomats said many prospective immigrants living in Taiwan were born on the mainland. This means that settlers from the People's Republic, although expected to rise, will number fewer than 20,000 for the foreseeable future.

Taiwanese pressure

The diplomats also said the legislation had been passed as a result of pressure from pro-Taiwan lobbyists who felt their quota had been eroded as the result of increased immigration from China.

They said China had not protested publicly against the new legislation despite Peking's insistence that Taiwan is an integral Chinese province.

Peking has strongly registered its opposition to planned U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, maintaining that the proposed deal constituted interference in Chinese internal affairs.

The sources said that because there is a long waiting list, if often takes four to five years for a Chinese applicant to receive an American immigrant visa.

Almost all immigrants to the U.S., and to most other countries, have relatives in the host nation.

Chinese relaxation

Diplomats in Peking said that prospective emigrants are now rarely harassed by the authorities. During Mao Tse-tung's lifetime, a desire to settle abroad would almost certainly have been considered evidence of nurturing a bourgeois

ideology and could easily have led to a long prison sentence.

The authorities appear to have liberalised their emigration policies as part of the general relaxation which has occurred in the past few years.

The number of emigrants remains a trickle in the context of China's one billion population, but the rise in migration to the United States has been dramatic, from 53 in the fiscal year 1979 to 8,000 in 1981.

The flow of immigrants into Hong Kong is even greater than to the U.S.

The annual flow of legal immigrants has stood at about 55,000 for the last three years, but British diplomats say they hope to reach

agreement with the Chinese on reducing the number by at least half in the next few months.

Hong Kong: Sanctuary

The immigrants arrive with Chinese documents stating they plan to visit Hong Kong temporarily to see relatives. In practice, hardly any return to China.

"What we want is a genuine system of visiting relatives. We don't question the desirability of such visits but would like to ensure that those coming to Hong Kong from China return home afterwards," said a British diplomat.

With tacit Chinese agreement, the authorities have already managed to stem illegal migration to crowded Hong Kong.

Illegal immigrants were flooding in at the rate of about 500 daily in early 1980, putting great strain on the colony's housing and social services.

In October, 1980, the authorities decided to repatriate all future Chinese who entered Hong Kong illegally. Under the previous policy, illegal immigrants could remain in Hong Kong if they evaded border guards and reached urban areas.

Defending the new policy, diplomats say 460,000 legal and illegal immigrants entered Hong Kong between early 1975 and mid-1980. This is almost 10 per cent of the tiny colony's present population.

Diplomats admit it would be difficult to enforce a policy of insisting that visitors return to China after their visas expire, usually in three months to a year.

But they say Hong Kong is running out of room to house new arrivals and add that they believe the Chinese government will cooperate in granting visas only to people likely to return — those with close relatives in China, for example.

The third major recipient of Chinese immigrants is Canada, which last year accepted 5,000. A number of other countries accept a few hundred Chinese each year, including Australia which took 545 last year and Britain which accepted 242, half of them Vietnamese refugees of Chinese origin.

The overwhelming majority of Chinese emigrants are from the Guangdong in South China, the home province of most overseas Chinese.

There is no full-time doctor. A local physician

comes in for an hour daily.

At Leicester Prison, 397 inmates have only three showers, 12 washbasins and 12 toilets between them. Every morning they have to wash out buckets used as toilets during the night.

Exercise takes place in a 27-metre stretch of tarmac with prisoners tramping around in a circle six abreast.

There is barely room in the cells for the prisoners to walk past each other and so no personal possessions are allowed except for a few pictures.

Many prisoners are locked up for 22 hours a day when there are not enough warders to supervise, or not enough work — sewing mail bags or painting garden gnomes.

Short-term prisoners are not allowed to mix freely, which means tension builds up and fights occur.

The number of people punished for assaults and stabbings inside prisons rose five per cent last year to 61,051. Joseph Cannon, just released after spending a year in London's Brixton Prison, says it is "ready to explode."

John McCarthy, governor of London's Wormwood Scrubs, scene of a 1980 riot by prisoners protesting about overcrowding, complains: "I did not join the prison service to manage overcrowded cattle-pens."

He says he cannot tolerate for much longer "the inhumanity of the system."

Gov. Norman Brown of Strangeways Prison, built for 1,059 but housing 1,759, bemoans: "We just cannot go on locking men and women up, many for 23 hours a day. Why do warnings given by the prison service go ignored?"

"We are the people who have to deal with the fires, the hunger strikes and the riots," he adds.

Home Secretary (Interior Minister) William Whitelaw, the cabinet minister responsible for law and order, has sanctioned the building of two new prisons and proposes giving courts powers to suspend parts of jail sentences to ease the pressure.

But critics say more jail accommodation will only encourage judges to pass longer sentences.

Penal reform groups want the government to experiment with community work camps, impose a moratorium on new prison buildings, cut sentences and refurbish old buildings.

But it would cost £1 billion (\$1.9 billion) to bring prisons up to standard.

"We are living in a bankrupt country and although we can make all sorts of proposals for improving conditions, we just don't have the money for them," sums up a prison governor.

comes in for an hour daily.

At Leicester Prison, 397 inmates have only three showers, 12 washbasins and 12 toilets between them. Every morning they have to wash out buckets used as toilets during the night.

Exercise takes place in a 27-metre stretch of tarmac with prisoners tramping around in a circle six abreast.

There is barely room in the cells for the prisoners to walk past each other and so no personal possessions are allowed except for a few pictures.

Many prisoners are locked up for 22 hours a day when there are not enough warders to supervise, or not enough work — sewing mail bags or painting garden gnomes.

Short-term prisoners are not allowed to mix freely, which means tension builds up and fights occur.

The number of people punished for assaults and stabbings inside prisons rose five per cent last year to 61,051. Joseph Cannon, just released after spending a year in London's Brixton Prison, says it is "ready to explode."

John McCarthy, governor of London's Wormwood Scrubs, scene of a 1980 riot by prisoners protesting about overcrowding, complains: "I did not join the prison service to manage overcrowded cattle-pens."

He says he cannot tolerate for much longer "the inhumanity of the system."

Gov. Norman Brown of Strangeways Prison, built for 1,059 but housing 1,759, bemoans: "We just cannot go on locking men and women up, many for 23 hours a day. Why do warnings given by the prison service go ignored?"

"We are the people who have to deal with the fires, the hunger strikes and the riots," he adds.

Home Secretary (Interior Minister) William Whitelaw, the cabinet minister responsible for law and order, has sanctioned the building of two new prisons and proposes giving courts powers to suspend parts of jail sentences to ease the pressure.

But critics say more jail accommodation will only encourage judges to pass longer sentences.

Penal reform groups want the government to experiment with community work camps, impose a moratorium on new prison buildings, cut sentences and refurbish old buildings.

But it would cost £1 billion (\$1.9 billion) to bring prisons up to standard.

"We are living in a bankrupt country and although we can make all sorts of proposals for improving conditions, we just don't have the money for them," sums up a prison governor.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

N. Yemen renews support for Iraq

KUWAIT (R) — North Yemen President Ali Abdullah Saleh has renewed support for Iraq in its war with Iran but said Baghdad had not asked for any aid from his country, according to newspaper interviews published here Sunday. He described as intransigent Iran's attitude towards attempts to mediate the conflict by Islamic, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations. "This Iranian intransigence will inflict heavy losses on the two Muslim nations," he told the Kuwaiti dailies Al-Sayassah and Al-Watan.

Numeiri receives Mubarak's message

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri has received a letter from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on results of the latter's recent tour of Western Europe and the U.S., the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported. The message was delivered to the Sudanese leader by Egyptian Defence Minister Abdul-Halim Abu Ghazala who arrived here Saturday on a two-day visit. The agency said Mr. Numeiri expressed his satisfaction over the outcome of Mr. Mubarak's talks in the U.S. and five Western European countries and said it would contribute to the search for a settlement in the Middle East.

Sidon car bomb kills 4, injures 15

BEIRUT (R) — The blast of a car bomb outside a Palestinian refugee camp in Sidon, South Lebanon, Saturday killed at least four people and wounded about 15, Lebanese newspapers reported Sunday. A mysterious organisation calling itself the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners claimed responsibility. The Palestinian news agency Wafa blamed Israel and its agents in Lebanon. The dead included a 23-year-old Palestinian bomb disposal expert who was working on the device when it exploded. He had pushed the jar containing the bomb away from the camp and warned people to keep away, the newspapers said. Estimates of the weight of the bomb varied between 40 and 250 kilograms. The front, known only by its initials, has said it was responsible for killing more than 100 people in a series of explosions over the last year, mainly in West Beirut.

Velayati leaves on N. African visit

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Iran's Foreign Minister left Tehran Sunday for Algeria and Libya to discuss trade relations with officials in the two North African nations, Tehran Radio reported. The radio said Ali Akbar Velayati headed a high-powered delegation and told reporters at the airport he may also visit Mauritania and the Democratic Republic of Sahara before returning home. There was no indication how long the trip would last. Algeria and Libya are pro-Soviet states that have given support to Iran in its 16-month-old war with neighbouring Iraq. There has been some speculation here that Algeria, having friendly ties with the Tehran government may try to intervene in an end to the war. Algeria mediated between the United States during the hostage crisis which ended in January 1981 following the release of 52 Americans held by the Iranians for 444 days. The Iranian delegation which includes officials from the commerce and oil ministries was also expected to hold discussions on the next summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, due to be held in Baghdad in September.

Bonn politician starts Iraq visit

BONN (R) — West German politician Juergen Moellmann left Sunday for Baghdad on a three-day visit to Iraq, a radio said. Mr. Moellmann, invited by the Iraqi government, is foreign and security policy spokesman of the Free Democratic Party, junior coalition partners of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party. He will discuss bilateral relations and the Middle East crisis with Iraqi government leaders, the German-Arab Society, of which he is president, said.

Handwritten signature: *Handwritten signature*